

the mcgill
Daily

Vol. 78, No. 55, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1988



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Vol. 78, No. 55, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1988



Daily photo by Natalie Hollinger

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Fight for theatre continues

by Carol Bethune

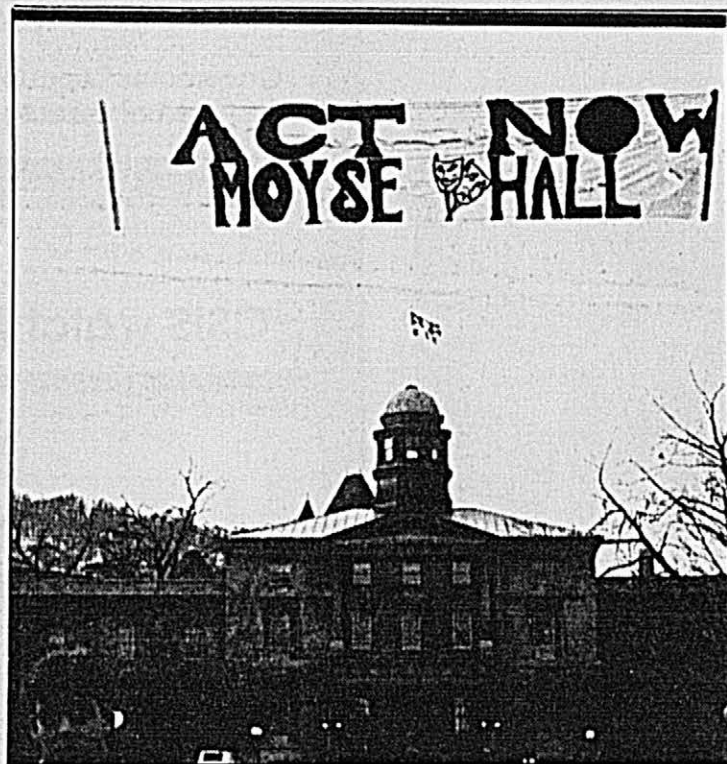
"Act Now-Save Moyse Hall!" What is Moyse Hall? It's the 400 seat theatre behind the wooden doors in the entrance hall of the Arts building. Many McGill students don't know it's there because Moyse Hall has been closed since April 1986, when extensive renovations were supposed to start.

Associate VP Physical Resources Sam Kingdon says that after a two and half year delay renovations will start this month, and the hall will be "useable" by next fall.

But English Department Chair David Williams and English Professor John Ripley remain skeptical. "It's rhetoric," said Ripley. "We've heard it for years but we haven't seen anything. There's no cause to be optimistic till we see results."

The project involves renovating the hall itself and building an extension next to it that will house set and costume workshops, classrooms and offices. The plan for the Hall is to raise the floor, put in new lighting equipment and cover the windows to improve acoustics.

Kingdon says the delay has been caused by lack of money. But because a new corporate donation of \$250 000 has been made, the required \$1 million is now available to renovate the theatre, but there isn't enough to build the extension.



Daily photo by Heidi Hollinger

He says each part will cost "about a million dollars."

Ripley disagrees. "There's no point in finishing the Hall and then having no shops. I don't see the reason why the money that's available can't be divided to do the essential work on both. That was the plan all along." It has not been discussed or agreed on, he said, to spend a million dollars on the theatre, then a million on the extension.

sion.

Kingdon says that even if funds were available for the extension, construction couldn't start before spring 1989, since the required permit will take several months to obtain. Meanwhile, work will be done on the Hall itself only.

The original plan included an entrance off Docteur Penfield for deliveries. This idea was scrapped in anticipation of objections from

the City of Montreal over traffic problems.

A plan to build a tunnel under the stage instead was deemed impractical.

Drama students "Act Now!" campaign has been underway since September. They have collected over 3000 signatures on a petition to save Moyse Hall, which they sent to Principal Johnston. Tuesday Night Cafe director Jennifer Harvie said she was optimistic about the future of the project.

Williams is not so optimistic. He sees Kingdon's "piecemeal" work on Moyse Hall windows and floor as attempts to quell embarrassing English Department criticism, like the October Teach-In. "When the noise quiets down [the work] will stop," he said.

"We are nowhere at all, offi-

cially speaking," he said. He explained renovating the theatre and building the extension requires the architects complete a series of "working drawings" that can be submitted to the city for approval, then to contractors who will bid for the job. After a contractor is chosen, the work can finally begin.

Ripley says the extension is at the working drawing stage but the hall inside hasn't even reached this stage. Ripley says that the theatre can't be operated without the shops. He says it is "unthinkable" to go back to building sets on a stage that has been newly renovated.

The original plan was to have the hall functional, the set shop complete and the shell ready for the costume shop so more could be done when more money became available.

Sexual assault coalition funded

by Aislinn Mosher

McGill's newly established Sexual Assault Coalition has received \$500 in preliminary funding in a unanimous decision from McGill Student Society, which will be used for "paperwork."

Women's Union Coordinator Lisa Hardin claims there are 100 Coalition members. Several campus groups, such as the Inter-Fraternity council, Women and the Law, Legal Aid and the Women's Union, are participating.

At present, there are just six or seven male members. Hardin, the Coalition's official spokesperson expects "more participation on that level." Thirty people attended the Coalition's 'Christmas Action' meeting November 24.

The Coalition's mandate is to prevent sexual assault and protect its victims. According to the Coalition's preliminary funding proposal, a support network will be set up through a variety of organizations. These will include a referral center for medical and legal aid, a "friendship support center", and a "consultation center" which will give advice on how to proceed in particular cases.

The Coalition expects more funding from SSMU in the New Year, at which point Hardin believes the Coalition "will have a more clear definition of spending."

Although SSMU plans to participate in the Coalition's efforts, it has no immediate plans to introduce sexual assault provisions to the Student Society constitution.

SSMU president Nancy Cote said Society policy is presently concerned with "more education related issues. No future policy for sexual assault prevention has been considered yet. But it is not impossible that they won't consider it in the future."

According to Hardin, the Sexual Assault Coalition is not involved with the issues surrounding the alleged sexual assault at a Zeta Psi Fraternity party September 22. "Pending appropriate legal advice the Coalition will not be taking action regarding this case," she said.

L'Association nationale des étudiants et étudiantes du Québec (ANEEQ) is organizing a demonstration outside the Palais de Justice Saturday at 13h30, protesting the lack of legal recourse available to the McGill student who says she was sexually assaulted by three men. Crown Prosecutors decided not to lay charges against the men earlier this month.

Hardin said individuals may attend, but they would not be representing the coalition.

The Concordia Women's Collective has been circulating a petition to protest the Crown's decision, and to demand the case be reopened by the Crown or Attorney General. They plan to submit the over 2000 signatures collected at bookstores, university campuses, and throughout downtown Montréal to Crown prosecutors tomorrow. The Coalition has decided not to endorse the petition either.

McGill divestment unfinished

by Trefor Smith

McGill will maintain its policy of divestment from companies with South Africa-related holdings, the Board of Governors decided at a meeting November 21.

Since the policy's adoption in 1985 McGill holdings in companies linked to South Africa has decreased by \$39 million. But the university still has holdings worth \$6 million.

According to South Africa Committee representative Guy Thompson, "the policy is effective, but it makes the ultimate goal of complete divestment almost impossible [to achieve]." Thompson says McGill "will never be 100 per cent free" unless the university changes the way it buys its holdings.

According to Treasurer Stewart Buddon, all of the current South Africa-linked holdings were recent acquisitions, "mostly one company purchased in the past three months."

He added that these holdings were "under investigation and will be dropped in the reasonable time period."

Under existing policy, McGill's investment watchdog, the Commit-

tee to Advise on Matters of Social Responsibility (CAMSAR), investigates a company only after the university has acquired the holdings. This allows the university to hold onto stock for up to a year pending investigation and a divestment process that a policy clause stresses must be carried out "in an orderly and responsible manner."

Buddon said it is impossible to investigate a company before buying into its holdings. He pointed to the "ongoing process" of companies divesting and investing in South Africa-related stock as reasons why a blacklist of companies wouldn't work.

Professor Abbot Conway, a member of CAMSR, supports Buddon's position claiming that McGill "doesn't have the resources to do an a priori analysis [before it invests]." He added that the working of the stock market, with its "thousands of listings", precludes the possibility of making both profitable investments and carrying out investigations prior to investments.

But Thompson said avoiding South Africa linked stocks "should be possible." He added that agencies such as the Investor Responsibility Research Center provide guidelines to help investors avoid

accidentally buying irresponsibly. He also pointed to the existence of companies that offer special South Africa-free portfolios.

Thompson said the university's priority of maximizing profit prevents them from taking the precautions necessary to avoid tainted stock. "They should have a blacklist but their goal is to make money... [so] they are happy to buy without knowing."

As a result of its buy now, check later policy, McGill profits from its South Africa-related holdings when it sells them, Thompson charged.

Conway discounted this criticism, saying it stems from a misunderstanding of the type of investment the university holds. "That's stretching it. Institutional investors do not get into short term gain investments," he said.

Conway sees the entire process as a means to "serve the pedagogical purpose" of the university. He says the university is in a strong position as shareholder to pressure companies with South African connections to divest. "We're not afraid to get into dialogue with management... we're trying to

continued on pg. 20

Taking over for justice

by Eric Smith

Last Monday riot police broke down barricades and cleared demonstrators from the offices of the Québec ministry of Social Security and Revenue, marking the end of a nine hour building occupation to protest Bill 37, the Liberal government's proposed welfare reform bill.

Over 100 people occupied the government offices on Boulevard Crémazie, Montréal Nord.

The occupation was organized by SCRAP-Paradis (Solidaires contre la réforme à Pierre Paradis), a coalition of groups and individuals who oppose the proposed welfare reforms.

Bill 37 was first introduced in November 1987, by former Minister of Social Security and Revenue Pierre Paradis. The portfolio has since been granted to André Bourbeau who is now pushing to get it passed before the end of the Assemblée Nationale's session in December.

Opponents charge the bill will bring about both a drop in legitimate welfare benefits and increased policing and harassment against welfare recipients.

The "reform" would reinforce programmes already in effect, such as the obligation for welfare recipients to take state-sponsored jobs for only a small increase in their benefits, or see their already meagre compensation cut back.

Most welfare recipients between the ages of 18 and 30 receive 180 dollars a month in benefits.

The demonstrators arrived at the Crémazie offices at 13h and asked the 60 provincial government workers to vacate the premises. Only a few employees stayed as the protestors barricaded the entrances and called Bourbeau to demand a meeting to discuss the proposed reform.

A simultaneous occupation was taking place in government offices in Sherbrooke but was dis-

Daily photo by Eric Smith



Occupants hold assembly

persed within three hours.

According to Claude Gingras, one of SCRAP-Paradis' organizers, "We are going to put all the pressure we can on the government. This bill would have devastating effects for those on welfare but also on workers's compensation."

L'Association nationale des étudiants et étudiantes du Québec (ANEEQ), a member of SCRAP-Paradis had approximately 30 members at the occupation. According to ANEEQ secretary-general Jacques Letourneau, "ANEEQ is a member of SCRAP-Paradis since its inception. We are committed to leading the struggle against the bill in its entirety."

ANEEQ is particularly con-

cerned with the bill's provisions on parental contributions.

THE CURRENT WELFARE CRITERIA ARE UNREALISTIC. THEY WILL PENALIZE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

Québec's welfare system, like its loans and bursaries system,

evaluates parental contributions according to what they could conceivably be, not according to what they are.

"The current (welfare) criteria are unrealistic," Letourneau added. "They will penalize hundreds of thousands of young people."

By 16h30, Bourbeau who had been "ten minutes away by limousine" was back in Québec City. He called Patrice Legendre, SCRAP-Paradis organizer, to say he would not meet with protestors under pressure. Legendre was also asked to admit three security guards into the offices to make sure nothing would get damaged.

At a 17h assembly, Legendre asked protestors to decide if the

guards would be allowed in. His suggestion that the guards should not be admitted and that the protestors stay until a meeting with Bourbeau or the arrival of the riot squad was passed almost unanimously.

Jacqueline St-Urbain, an elderly welfare recipient voted alone to admit the guards. She argued that allowing the guards in would hold back police evacuation and give the occupants more time to hear from Bourbeau.

But the approximately 60 protestors still in the office continued their siege until 23h. At 21h, Legendre and others managed to divert the attention of the police outside long enough to get another member of SCRAP-Paradis in with food for the demonstrators.

The "casques noirs," Montréal Urban Community riot police renowned for their brutality, joined the Station 42 police outside the building around 22h. An hour later, from behind the barricades, police asked the protestors to leave but their requests were drowned in chants of "Non, non, nous ne reculerons pas."

It took about 20 minutes for police to get through one of the side-door barricades and open up the main entrance for the casques noirs. As three members of the riot police guarded the door, protestors were taken out three at a time, frisked and released.

Organizers and protestors agreed the occupation was generally successful, both in terms of media coverage and of increased pressure on the government to stop the bill's passage.



Casques noirs end party

Daily photo by Eric Smith

UofT divestment half-baked

by Krishna Rau

TORONTO (CUP)—The University of Toronto has sold the \$1.6 million worth of stocks it held in companies operating in South Africa. But \$30 million in South African investments in the university's pension fund are intact—and the law says the stocks can't be sold over moral considerations.

According to the law, pension fund trustees can't base their purchases on moral or political considerations, said Robert Wilson, who is in charge of U of T's investments.

"Trustees, in administering pension funds, have a relationship in which only investment considerations should be taken into account."

Ontario Attorney General Ian Scott is sponsoring Bill 9 through the legislature, which would allow pension fund trustees to sell their stocks in South Africa.

The bill was introduced in November 1987, and is still in first reading.

Wilson said the university had

reacted promptly to a divestment motion passed at last January's meeting of U of T's Governing Council.

"We have sold all our securities," he said.

He added the price U of T received for its stock is not the most important thing. "That, to my mind, was not a relevant factor."

Gordon McOuat of U of T's Anti-Apartheid Network said he was pleased with the \$1.6 million sale, but that there was still a lot to do.

"We were suspicious that (university president George) Connell was going to drag his feet on it. It sounded like he was going to do everything under the sun to stop it going through," McOuat said.

"But there's a lot more to do at U of T. We want to raise the consciousness of people on campus."

McOuat said the Anti-Apartheid Network was working with the faculty association to find a way to divest U of T's pension fund.

The divestment movement at

the University of Toronto began 14 years ago.



South Africa already has a bomb.

It was in 1974 that two professors first went to the university's Governing Council to ask for a policy of "constructive engagement" to influence South Africa's white minority-rule government.

In 1977, history professor Cranford Pratt and African studies chair Marti Klein—and a petition signed by 65 colleagues—asked a subcommittee that it use shareholdings to support the American umbrella group The Task Force on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility. The group was garnering the support of shareholders to force Exxon to leave South Africa. The duo was turned down.

A year later the council said the U of T could change its investment policy if 300 people signed a petition and a presidentially-appointed advisory board agreed that "social injury" resulted from the investment.

In November 1984, that petition asking U of T to consider the "social responsibility" of its investments, was finally circulated. Within a month, it received the support of 1375 students, staff and

faculty. The board response was that such investments were not "socially injurious."

At the beginning of the next school year, a student tried to pass a divestment motion. It was amended by university president Connell to read that U of T would follow the Code of Conduct regarding companies in South Africa brought out by the Canadian government.

Then students gave up on petitions. In February 1987, governing council representative Claire Johnson called for divestment. The motion was not put on the agenda—and a group of students organized an overnight sit-in in the president's office. Councillors refused to place the motion on the table during the March meeting—and 200 students rallying outside the building stormed the chamber, dancing on tables and yelling, "Freedom yes, apartheid no!" The meeting was cancelled.

Eight months later, Connell commissioned a report which came out in favour of divestment. The January 21 Governing Council meeting passed divestment, by a vote of 30 to 12. President Connell was against.

Predictions

With a view to future news campaign planning, and also the New Year, the undersigned have taken to predicting the top news happenings to look for. Now we're not saying all of the following will *definitely* happen, but you just never know...

- Several more wondrous towers of glass and steel will spring up in downtown Montreal. Most will resemble common household objects in an uncanny fashion, if not common housing.
- Another earthquake will swallow up the entire James Bay project, several people will snicker and most will copulate frequently during the extended (2 year) blackout that follows.
- Robert Bourassa will declare Québec a sovereign state after Brian Mulroney demands (in the spirit of free trade) Madonna in exchange for Mitsou.
- In order to ensure a level playing field for free trade, Saskatchewan premier Grant Devine will pressure the Mulroney government to level a few Rocky Mountains.
- As the years take their toll on Québec Education Minister Claude Ryan, he will dismiss the education ministry, and take money culled from interest on student loans for a crown and a sceptre.
- Students' Society VP University Affairs Maria Battaglia will resign amid controversy over her status as a student. She will confess that she's actually a paid staff employee.
- The McGill Coalition Against Sexual Assault will hold a beer-bash mixer, co-sponsored by the Inter-Fraternity Council.
- Engineering Dean Pierre Bélanger will leave McGill amidst allegations that he was behind a pilot project to launch a "light, colourful humour magazine" in the McGill Engineering faculty.
- Possibly as an after-effect of the St-Basile-le-Grand disaster, Montreal mayor Jean Doré will lose most of the hair on the top of his head. What he has left will turn grey and his moustache will shrink. He will also grow shorter, stouter and start wearing thick-rimmed glasses.
- Just into his first year as chair of the Canada Council, former Canadian ambassador to the US and catalyst for the Free Trade Agreement Allan Gottlieb will put the new Canada Council Corporation Incorporated on the Fortune 500 at #479. "Next year, we're going for top 100," he'll say.
- Twelve more Canadian factories will shut down and the parent companies will relocate South. Industry and trade minister John Crosbie will say he's not sure it had anything to do with free trade.
- The *Red Herring* will fold after Dave's dad starts writing for the *Daily*.
- The next Hydro Québec blackout will leave Santa Claus in the lurch when it hits just as he's trying to spot all the chimney's of good little boys and girls in Montréal.

Kristoffer Lawson

Karen Valihora

CEGEPS underfunded

System squeezes out students

By Chris Lawson

MONTREAL (CUP)—The high drop-out and failure rate is proof Québec's college system is in dire need of an overhaul and a cash infusion, a college teacher's federation says.

Education ministry statistics show that 43 per cent of Québec college students either fail, or leave school before graduating.

"And we're probably going to have more and more serious problems with failures and drop-outs if there aren't changes," said Nicole Fortin, a researcher for the Fédération des enseignants et enseignantes de Cégep (FEC).

Fortin says 1982 cutbacks in college funding have increased class size and teacher workloads, making it near impossible to give struggling students the attention they need to pass their courses.

In 1982, the Québec government cut college teaching and counselling staff positions by 15 per cent, and reduced salaries by 20 per cent.

"We're still living under the effects of these cutbacks, without any kind of reparations," Fortin said.

Teachers also blame the province's loans and bursaries system for providing inadequate support for college students. According to a FEC survey, about 20 per cent of students who drop out do so for financial reasons.

About 32 college and university student associations went on strike for three weeks this fall to demand reforms to the loans and bursaries system.

Marie Josee Latour, an executive of Québec's largest student

federation, said Québec's loans and bursaries system regularly gives less money to college students.

"The financial aid departments says they can subsist on less money—which isn't true first of all," she said, "but they never explain why. Are they supposed to eat less often?"

Dawson College Teachers Union executive Janice Harvey said many students must work to support themselves, and this takes time away from their studies.

"If you're working 20 hours a week to pay rent, on top of a full course load, there can't be much time left to study," Fortin said. A FEC report said 70 per cent of college students work part time to support themselves.

The Conseil des colleges, a government-appointed advisory committee released a report in September on the problem.

The report listed seven major factors which it said accounted for the high failure rate. Foremost is inadequate high school education, which leaves students unprepared for the increased workload of college.

The report also says students often lack the self-discipline and organizational skills to make the grade. The report suggests teachers become more involved in the welfare of their students.

"More attention must be given to the student," said Conseil president Yvon Morin.

But Dawson Teachers' Union president Peter Deslauriers says the conseil's report "ignores reality." "It seems that for (the conseil

and the education ministry) students are so many numbers on a page and not part of real life," he said.

"There's no willingness on their part to admit that the failure and abandon problem can be explained at the institutional level, rather than the student level," he said.

Deslauriers said the kind of time required to give students the personal attention they need is impossible with their current workload.

Government cutbacks in college education have been especially tough on some students who do not have either French or English as a mother tongue, the teachers say.

Fortin said at least 20 per cent of college students had serious difficulties with either French or English.

Sally Nelson, a Dawson teacher, heads a provincial advisory committee on language curriculum. She said most students have problems with "linguistic interference."

"What you have is students who speak, for example, Italian at home, English at school and French at work or with friends," she said. "And they've never gotten the grammar of any one language separate and clear in their mind."

Nelson said these students can speak all three languages well enough, but their written and comprehension skills are very poor.

Nelson said some Dawson students read at a grade five or six level, when they arrive.

According to the FEC report, because the province subsidizes each student by about \$5000, the failure rate costs Québec \$100 million each year.

Church discusses sexuality

by Jeanne Iribarne

On November 8, the Montréal Presbytery of the United Church of Canada voted to take six months to think about issues of sexuality and the ministry and to "encourage those actions that lead to reconciliation" within the church.

The presbytery represents some 20 000 United Church members, many of whom were disturbed and confused by the General Council's decisions this summer on the ordination of gay ministers.

Despite the agreement to refrain from taking a unified position as a presbytery, a new motion, put forward by Reverend Rawler Quammie will be considered at the December 6 meeting. The motion has six parts essentially, the first of which asks the Montréal Presbytery to "record its opposition to the ordination of both homosexual persons, as well as heterosexual persons living in common law relationships."

The other parts take into account candidacy for the ministry and ask for guidelines for ordination which are closely based on the scriptures.

At the national level, Community of Concern and other United Church members mobilized against the General Council's decision, taking it to the Church's judicial committee on November 12 and 13. Their claim was that positions outlined by the council violated the Basis of Union of the United Church, but the judicial committee ruled that they were not unconstitutional.

According to the secretary for the Presbytery, Reverend Ralph Watson, "the executive (of the Presbytery) feels that after [Quammie's] motion has been presented, it should go to the Ministry, Personnel and Education Committee for further study on each of the six parts. Of course, the Presbytery may choose to discuss the motion right away."

Reverend Tom Nordberg, who teaches theological ethics at McGill's Faculty of Religious Studies believes the Presbytery already has a position on the issue.

"The Montréal Presbytery is going to abide by the decisions of the General Council," he said. All the United Church has done so far, he says, is reaffirm that no one can be barred from the application process.

"It prevents bigotry and black-balling."

"Although it is theoretically possible for a homosexual to become a minister, all candidacies are subject to the review of local congregations, presbyteries and at the conference," he said. He added that it has always been possible, theoretically, to ordain gay ministers because candidacy is open to all members of the United Church.

Watson said, "it was a matter that if people were homosexual and their lifestyle wasn't obvious, either because of their manner or because it just wasn't obvious to the people who were interviewing them, it was always possible for them to be ordained. Now it has become a matter of sexual lifestyle, whether heterosexual or homosexual."

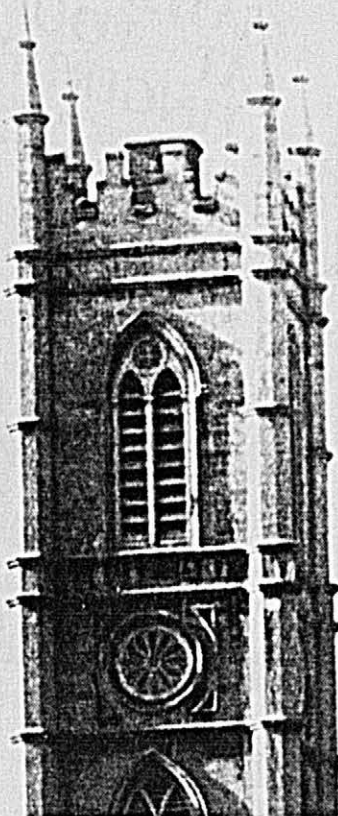
The chaplain of Concordia, Peter Macaskill supports Quammie's motion. Macaskill said "lifestyle includes sexual activity" and makes a distinction between 'practising' and celibate homosexuals and heterosexuals.

The distinction is also in the General Council decision from the summer, which has been much criticized for the hierarchy of sexual relationships it sets up. For some, the decision does not go far enough, in

that it does not explicitly allow the ordination of what the Church calls "self-professed and practising" gay ministers on an equal and unprejudicial footing.

One of the presbytery's five commissioners at General Council, Reverend Faye Wakeling said that it is too soon to look for a unified reaction from the region. The only agreement the representatives have reached so far is that the matter requires an understanding and open discussion by the individual congregations, as phrased in the November 8 motion.

In the confusion, the Montréal Presbytery's position—if there is one—towards the issue has yet to be clearly articulated. Some members suggest that the consideration of Quammie's motion is a step in that direction. Some suggest that the General Council's position is the Presbytery's position, and others emphasize that motion passed on November 8 to consider the issue in individual congregations for six months prior to forming a unified opinion.



Still no loans from Claude

by Anne-Marie Perrotta

As yet unnamed government offices will be occupied December 2 as part of a day of action on loans and bursaries.

Students across the province are organizing the day of action to protest Education Minister Claude Ryan's loans and bursaries reform which threatens accessibility to education by reducing access to loans and bursaries. McGill students will be taking an active part.

After repeated delays, Ryan promises to table his white paper on loans and bursaries in January 1989. In anticipation of the report, members of l'Association nationale des étudiantes et des étudiants du Québec (ANEEQ) are putting pressure on the government to inject some money into the loans and bursaries system.

Last year the government put significantly more emphasis on loans than on bursaries. ANEEQ is insisting that enough money go into bursaries.

McGill Students for Accessible, Quality Education met on Wednesday to discuss McGill's role in the province-wide student mobilization.

The group will set up a table on Thursday and Friday in the Leacock building across from the elevators as well as one in the Student Union building on Friday. Fact sheets and stickers will be available to McGill students.

Students will also be asked to sign postcards to send to Québec Premier Robert Bourassa. The postcards are to remind Bourassa that students remember the promise he made to improve the loans and bursaries system in his last election campaign. Instead of investing \$28 million the government has so far cut more than \$32 million.

Comment

Locking up the constitution

When Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced in 1986 that a \$65-million dollar, high-tech penitentiary would be built in his home riding of Baie-Comeau, the inmates that were to fill it, then incarcerated at Laval, immediately began a protest which culminated in four proposed constitutional challenges to the transfer.

So far, 60 prisoners have been moved to the recently-completed Port Cartier plaything, and the Laval institution will close on December 22nd. Any prisoners who insist on challenging the constitutionality of the transfers have been told, according to the Québec Prisoners Rights Office, that they will be sent to a segregation cell in Archambault, a maximum security prison near Montréal.

It is no surprise that only one inmate is going ahead with the challenge. Inmates placed in segregation cells, usually reserved for protective-security offenders, are confined to the cell 23 hours a day. They are not allowed to work, to exercise, to associate with other inmates, or to attend classes.

Canadians should be shocked to learn that an agency of the federal government is using threats and scare tactics to prevent people from challenging its policies in court. They should be stunned to realize that the constitution no longer guarantees a complete protection for all residents of Canada.

They should, and in a better world they would, but the constitution has never been an open avenue of justice for any of the most oppressed. Other than a tiny, virtually negligible minority who receive government financing, supreme court constitutional challenges are too expensive and unattainable to be of more than the slightest theoretical use. Now, the government has effectively closed even that slim option for a part of the population, namely the inmates of Laval Penitentiary.

People imprisoned in Canada have long been denied the most basic of human rights, including, in a recently re-affirmed decision, the right to participate in their country's political process. The manipulative tactics of the government designed to further curtail prisoners' rights, illegally, are more evidence of the chaotic injustice of our penal system.

Canada does not seem to understand crime and punishment—we make it up as we go along, with the result that inmates, an easy target for all of society's problems, are trampled deeper and deeper into the ground. Mulroney ordered the construction of the Port Cartier prison, and his flunkies are now simply ensuring that its silicon-clean image will remain free of controversy.

Zeb Brown



Daily photo by Heidi Hollinger



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Montréal lawyer meets Big Brother

Montréal lawyer Stuart Russell wants to know if his phones are being tapped, if his mail is being opened, whether his clients' right to confidentiality is in danger. Since June 1987, he has been trying to find out from the Canadian Security Intelligence Service whether or not they consider him a 'threat to national security.'

by Jeanne Iribarne

He isn't the only one who wants to know. Other groups and individuals suspecting they may be targeted for surveillance have been watching his case, the first of its kind, with great interest. It is also testing the effectiveness of CSIS's watchdog, the Security Intelligence Review Committee (SIRC).

Most recently in the hearing before the Federal Court of Appeal on November 22, 1988, the committee declared its right to "vary the contents of the case." Since the members of the committee are bound by "security requirements", they say they may not release any evidence which falls into that category to the court.

This attempt to withhold evidence infuriates Russell. According to him, if it is allowed, the purpose of the review committee will have been undermined. One of the judges hearing the case made that very point.

"Justice Hugessen said the motion would leave the body (SIRC) intact but destroy the substance of the appeal," said Russell.

The hearing has been adjourned until January 26, 1989, because of some confusion over the appropriateness of the court.

"And we're not even really at square one yet which is to get the review committee's complete files sent to the Court of Appeal," said Russell.

Russell's story

Before CSIS was formed, Russell was fired from the Organizing Committee of the 1976 Montréal Olympics. He and ten others fired at the same time were denied security clearances by the RCMP. From 1971-77, he was a member of the League for Socialist Action and the Young Socialists in Vancouver, making him a 'threat to national security.'

Now that the RCMP's files have been transferred lock, stock and barrel to CSIS, he wonders if he is still being targeted. The SIRC estimates that some 30 000 files were involved in the transfer. Russell's current activities as a civil liberties lawyer active on behalf of some left-wing organizations make him open to surveillance.

In SIRC's 1986-87 annual report, "most (targeted) individuals become targets because of their relationship with a targeted group," although not all are investigated actively.

To defend himself against surveillance by CSIS, Russell has first

to establish that the intelligence service does consider him a target and on what basis. In June 1987, he wrote to Ted Finn, then CSIS director, requesting confirmation or denial of this status. In addition he requested details on the methods by which information was gathered about him, whether legally or illegally.

In October 1987, the new director J.D. Morden replied in a letter "it is not our practice to reveal publicly which persons or groups are targets of the service."

"This wasn't good enough," said Russell. "There's nothing in the Act (the CSIS Act) that says they cannot reveal whoever is a target."

When parliament adopted the CSIS Act, it provided an "independent external review of security intelligence." SIRC's mandate includes the investigation of complaints about the activities of the service.

In November 1987, Russell addressed the committee with his complaint and requested an oral hearing. The chair, Ronald Atkey, responded five months later that "nothing improper or illegal had been done by CSIS in (his) regard."

In other words, they refused both to grant him an oral hearing and to confirm or deny that he was a target of the service, that they had a file on him. He turned to judicial review, filing an appeal with the Federal Court of Appeal five days after he received Atkey's letter.

Here, his campaign splits into two tacts. The one, the case against CSIS, heard on November 22, 1988, and the other a motion against the Solicitor General of Canada in regards to the Privacy Act. In this case, he challenges the withholding of information from him as a violation of his rights under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

"I don't have great hopes in that case because of the first precedent," he said, referring to the failure of Jamshid Zanganeh in a similar case.

The Impact of the Test Case

One of the sections of CSIS into which Russell's file was probably placed is called the "counter-subversive" programme. This area came under criticism in the 1986-87 review of SIRC as "casting its net too widely."

For this and other reasons, the programme was dismantled early this year. But Russell said it would be naive to imagine that the files in the programme were simply closed. The minister made it clear that the functions of the programme would be transferred to other sections.

"The media (covering this case)

got all confused," he said. "They said that [shutting the programme down] means they're not tracing down 'subversives' any more when in fact they just moved the files."

The latest annual report by SIRC was given to James Kelleher, then Solicitor General, on September 30, the latest day allowable under the act. The minister has 15 days from the date SIRC submits a report to table it before the House.

Because the election was called the next day, the report has to wait until parliament reconvenes.

According to the executive secretary of the SIRC, Annie Demirjian, the 1987-88 report will therefore be available within the first two weeks of the new session of parliament. The first five-year parliamentary review of CSIS will take place in 1989.

Demirjian refused to comment on Russell's case, saying it was the committee's policy not to comment on cases currently before the courts. But she said there is no precedent for this case which is the first under Section 41 of the Privacy Act (the section pertaining to the general

public). The lack of precedent is the reason this unusual motion is required, according to Demirjian.

In other cases, the transfer of files from the review committee to the Court takes between one and two weeks, according to Russell. He accounts for the review committee's motion differently.

"They (CSIS) don't want to lose this (the approval of the motion)," he said. "They have two fears: one, that it will open a chink in the armour of CSIS. Nobody has been able to get this kind of information from them yet in four years."

"Secondly, they are worried that all sorts of social activists will take similar action if this case succeeds to find out if they are targeted. They think of it as a floodgate effect."

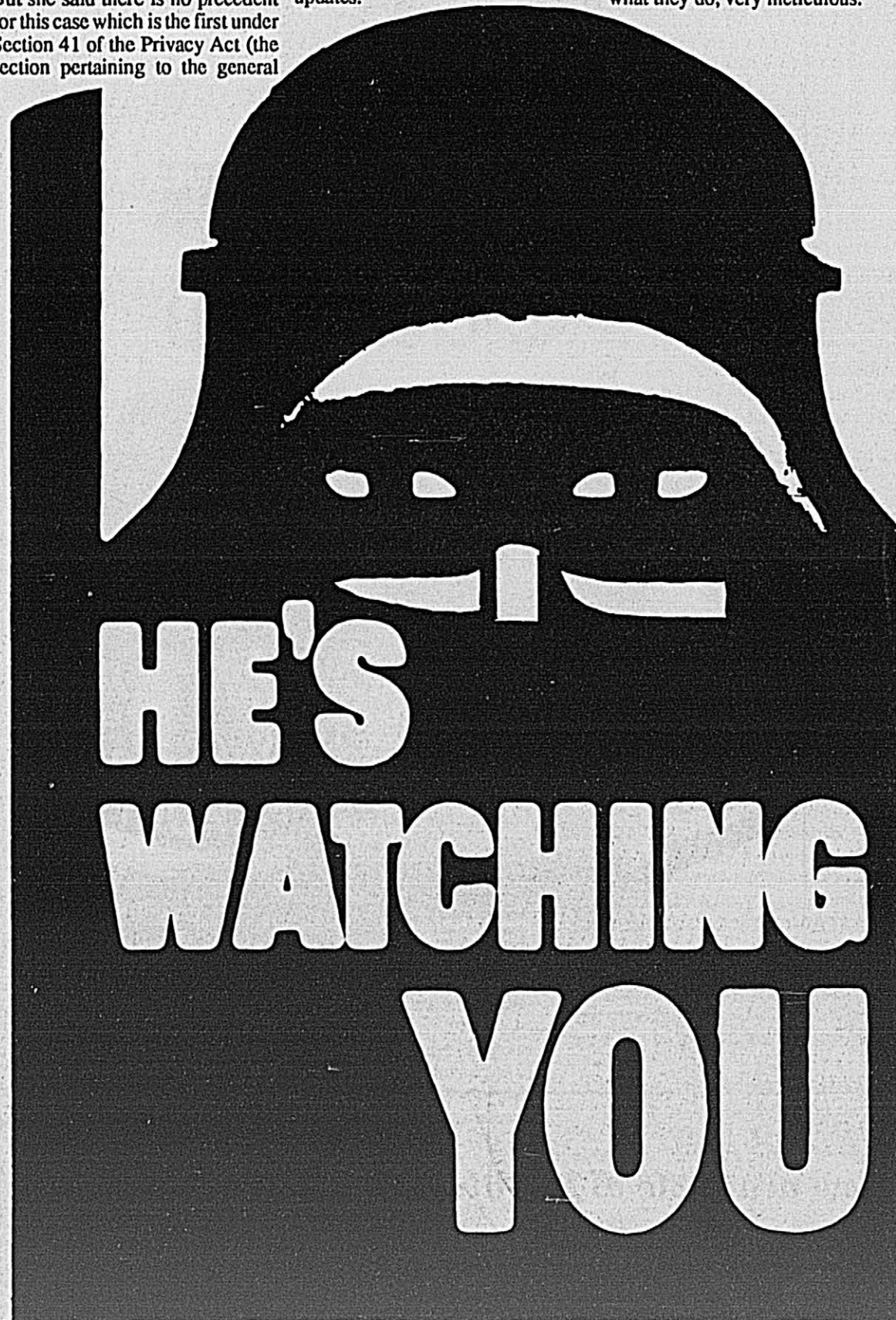
La Ligue des droits et libertés agrees that if the case succeeds, it will open the way for others. They have been watching it carefully and contact Russell now and then for updates.

"The precedent this case would set is very important," said Daniel Hubert, communications director for the league. "Here, it's a lawyer, but it is important for everybody."

"We are watching very carefully to see how long the process takes and what the procedure is. The league doesn't usually get involved in these kinds of cases, but it's not impossible. We sometimes support them for welfare recipients or other individuals or offer advice."

In addition to his work as a lawyer, Russell has been preparing a Masters' thesis on National Security in Canada for the University of Ottawa Faculty of Law. Because he has pressed his case farther than anyone else so far, he has had the experience of learning through his own test case.

When asked whether he thinks he is under surveillance, he says, "that's the problem—the problem is how to prove it. It's not easy to confirm it. They are very good at what they do, very meticulous."



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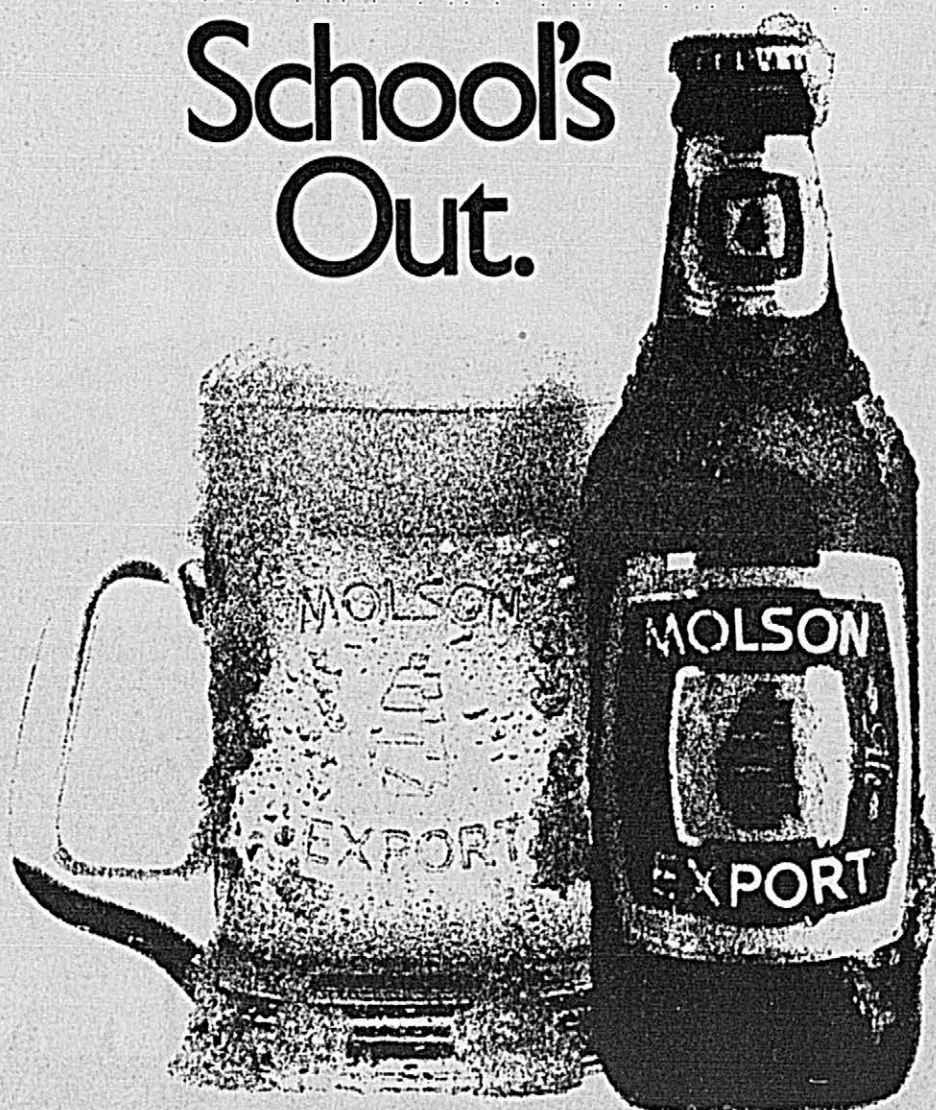
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THE SUICIDE TRAP

by Debbie Mankovitz
and Karen Valihora

At a time of intense academic pressure, many students consider suicide. But pressures are only temporary; death isn't.

Strangely, more and more people are committing suicide. Since the 1950s, the number of suicides in Québec has increased 400 per cent. For those between the ages of 15 and 24, it's the second highest cause of death.

Does such an ominous death toll have anything to do with university students? We've all heard about it, discreet mutterings about so-and-so "a few years ago," vague rumours about the dire consequences of studying on pressure cooker campuses. Many more people take it more seriously than we tend to think.

In general, suicides are seen as scandalous and are covered up by families and concerned friends, who fear that it is still viewed as a sign of mental illness.

A university boasting a high student suicide rate may cease to attract all those students drawn by a reputation for high standards and tough competition.

Montréal Suicide Action Committee statistics indicate that for every suicide you hear about, three more have taken place. They state that 3.6 per cent of CEGEP students attempted suicide last year and 8.1 per cent of people will try it at least once in their lives.

"We must recognize that the problem is not with 'others', the problem is us, it is you and me, and the figures are high," said a spokesperson who wished not to be identified for the Montréal Suicide Action Committee.

"Suicide in youth is a matter of impulsiveness. Life experience makes you realize that even if things are dark now, they'll get lighter later on. When you're younger, you think it will be like this all your life."

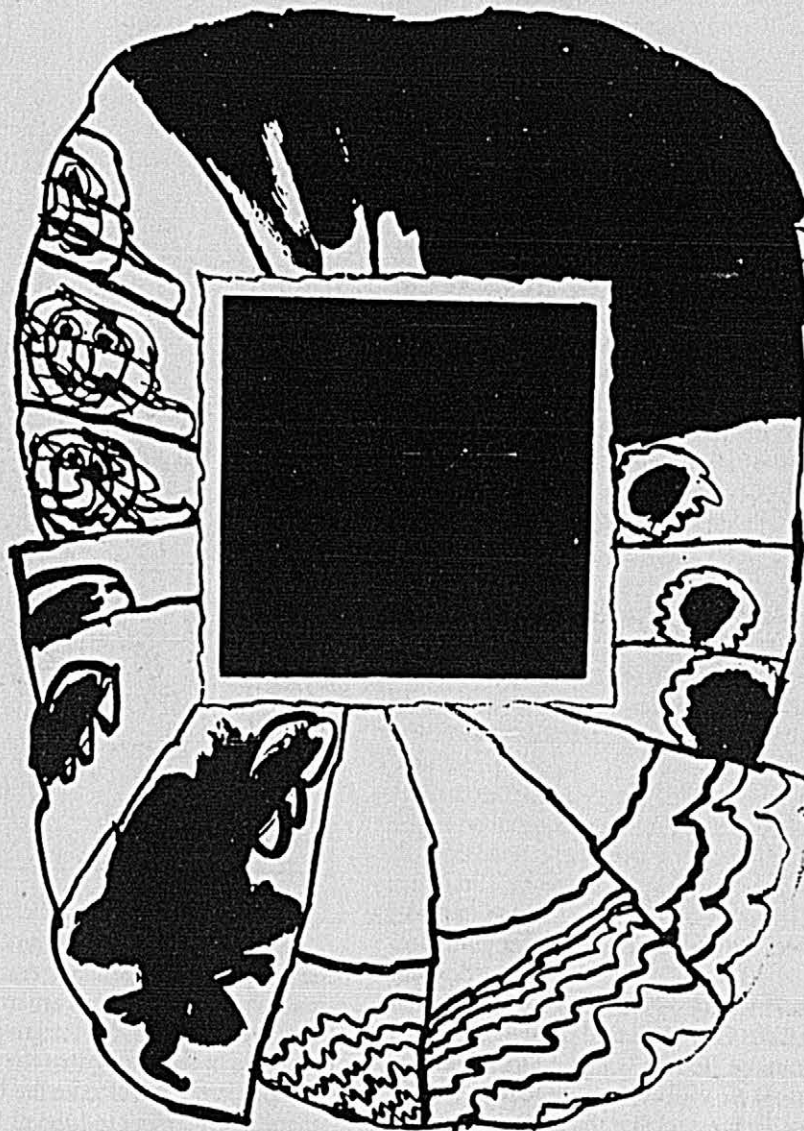
He said the biggest reason is "your basic broken heart."

For students, many of whom have just left home, the first year away is a very difficult one, and many don't have the friends or support systems they need. The courses may be too tough, and a university can be a very strange, unfriendly and demanding place.

Dean of Religious Studies Donna Runnalls, former director of RVC, said "I think there should be some kind of educational program whereby people can identify friends who might be showing extreme signs of stress, and so that staff members can begin to notice when students are exhibiting these signs."

Tony, a McGill Grad student and residence veteran, explains. "In residence, people clique up, quickly. If you're not quickly part of a group you're screwed. And if you don't hook up, you don't make any friends and you're lonely."

"Doug Pub was the only thing to do on Monday and Wednesday nights, people would go and get so fucking drunk. The whole place, residence, Douglas, was incestuous, it was like boarding school with drugs and sex and cliques," he said.



Dr. Joel Paris, McGill's mental health psychiatrist, says men are three times more likely than women to successfully commit suicide, and less likely to go for help. Those most at risk are loners, with alcohol and drug problems.

He said suicide is very rare, although the numbers of youth committing suicide are up, and there is a definite bulge among the young, "although not so much among university students," he said.

"Given that the rate of youth suicide is up, it is possible there will be an increase in campus suicide," he said.

Usually one precipitous factor triggers suicide, like failing an exam, after a buildup of pressure. "Generally things are bad all round, but there is a trigger, one factor. It may not even be a failure, but a perception of a failure, because a perception is as real as anything else," said the Action Committee spokesperson.

According to McGill student counsellor Rhona Steinberg, suicides happen more frequently at the beginning and end of the school term, because both times have special pressures. "If they are going to try it, that is when they do it," said Steinberg.

But she says you can't hold the university system responsible. "I don't know how to get around it unless you do away with examinations and evaluations," she said. "But often, evaluation is devaluation."

Conversely, suicides are also more prevalent on holidays, in springtime, and on sunny days more than cloudy ones. "Because the discrepancy between the way you are feeling and others are feeling is greater. When you think everyone else is in the same boat as you

it isn't so bad," said Steinberg.

"School isn't the cause, people come in for help mostly because of family problems, they aren't doing well in school, and that's just the last straw, it's like a cascade effect," said Paris.

Paris said that about six or seven McGill students need to be hospitalized per year, half of whom have attempted suicide, the rest of whom are "high risk" people.

According to Paris specific departments could not be pinpointed as having a higher proportion of suicides. "It's too idiosyncratic to allow correlations between the rate of suicide and a particular department, or whether there are more cases among undergraduate as opposed to graduate students, or between universities," he said.

According to Paris, the ratios between threats and attempts and then attempts and actual suicides are strong. Listen if a friend mentions or threatens suicide. Chances are he or she will try it.

Watch out for a person who just doesn't seem to enjoy anything, has lost desire for sex, is sad, indecisive, irritable, forgetful, and perpetually bored. People who just want to be alone, who think it's "you live, you die, and that's all there is."

"The person's friend or family can go to the Palais de Justice and force the person to get mental help, but I am not recommending that. All I can recommend is remaining in contact with the person, wait until they are ready to get help," said Paris.

Many counsellors and psychiatrists are frustrated by the people who are suffering and don't come for help.

"There are many more out there than get help. The problem is that often the most serious cases are those who complete suicide in the first attempt."

"Where we successfully prevent suicide in the overlap cases, that is those who may make suicide attempts which escalate into actual suicide."

"I really don't think that McGill is to blame," said Paris.

Many cases of suicide have occurred among students living in residence though these are probably more evident because there are directors keeping track.

In the 1970s, there were a slew of suicides triggering some medical faculty to set up an action committee to investigate the problem. The committee found McGill was not to blame, and was disbanded.

John Southin, director of McConnell described the infamous Molson Hall suicide pact, when a young man and woman jumped out of a residence room window holding hands. "The girl did not succeed, she jumped out of the window and was severely injured they are long-term injuries."

"Nothing that triggered it could have been to do with residences or with McGill."

"At that time there were several incidences at McGill within a short time span which led to the decision to set up the committee to see if there was a common thread connecting the suicides, and to see if McGill was doing anything wrong," said Southin.

"Most of the cases which I was familiar with involved people in their first year," said Southin. "There have been no more investigations in the last ten years."

Runnalls told the story of a woman who committed suicide during the '70s. She had talked about doing it often with her friends, but they never really took her seriously. "I think McGill pressures could have added to other pressures, it is very difficult to know," said Runnalls.

"She was a francophone student, before the days when the PQ was elected, a time of high national consciousness. She was under tremendous pressure from her parents for being at an English university, though this wasn't the only reason."

The woman was admitted into residence in September after a history of having been hospitalized for psychological problems. "RVC staff were not informed by administration, she was housed on an upper floor of the tower, and committed suicide before the end of the month by jumping out the window."

"It would have helped if we had known of her condition," said Runnalls.

"We would have worked harder to establish a relationship with her. We could have done something, simply about where we placed her in the residence. She was very withdrawn."

There are many people frustrated by others who are suffering and don't come for help. McGill provides student counselling, mental help, nightline, and floor fellows in residence. Use them!

The Montréal Suicide Action Committee has a 24-hour bilingual hotline at 522-5777.

Canada backs illegal occupation in Timor

by Peter Monet

December 7th marks the 13th anniversary of the Indonesian military invasion of East Timor. The continuing war in East Timor is the most violent per capita since the second World War, yet it has received virtually no coverage in the Western media. The Canadian government provides diplomatic, military and economic support to Indonesia, refusing to condemn that country's bloody occupation of East Timor. Meanwhile Timorese mountain villagers languish in Indonesian-run military concentration camps, their crime being a legitimate desire to claim their right to self-determination.

Canadian involvement in Indonesia is dramatic. Over 300 Canadian companies make Canada the third largest Western investors in Indonesia. The country is Canada's third largest trading partner after the U.S. and Britain, and the greatest recipient of Canadian aid outside of the Commonwealth. The Canadian International Development Agency has earmarked at least \$350 million in aid to Indonesia over the next four years. It is the only Asian country with which we enjoy a favourable balance of trade.

There are at least a dozen known Canadian arms manufacturers selling supplies to Indonesia's military. Pratt and Whitney recently began sending military helicopter engines to Indonesia. The engines are manufactured here in Montréal and then shipped to Bandung, near Jakarta, to be assembled into military helicopters.

These helicopters are used in the war against The Revolutionary Front for the

Liberation of East Timor (FRETILIN) and against the Free Papua Movement in West Papua. The contract is worth \$10 million to Pratt and Whitney.

According to Julia Morrigan, of the Indonesian-East Timor Project, other Canadian-based companies such as Litton, Marconi and Bristol Aerospace supply Indonesia with an array of weaponry, including missiles, tanks, hovercraft, communications equipment and radar. This February, Ottawa will host High-Tech '89, a showcase for Canada's military industry designed to entice foreign countries, including Indonesia, to buy Canadian weaponry.

"We're not in the business of discussing political subjects and the complexities of international relations," said Pratt and Whitney VP Communication Pierre Henri.

"We are 100 per cent satisfied that all of the parts we ship to foreign governments are shipped according to government practices. The Canadian government decides who we can't export to, according to the judgement of External Affairs, and we abide by that."

Henri said his company has no qualms about selling military equipment to the Indonesian government, and "doesn't know the specifics of Indonesia." Pratt and Whitney relies on the government, especially External Affairs, for guidance, he said.

In February 1987, Minister of External Affairs Joe Clark told the House of Commons he was "satisfied that there are not massive violations of human rights" in East Timor, and that the military occupation of East Timor by Indonesia had come to an end.

"At our suggestion the Canadian ambassador in Indonesia was invited to

visit East Timor to see conditions for himself," Clark told the House. "He believes that the arguments that have been made by various groups are exaggerated. I'm sure that I speak for the government of Indonesia in indicating that they would be prepared to welcome the honourable member (referring to Liberal MP Robert De Comeille, who raised the issue) to come and see for himself. That would be a change in the basis of his representations in this house, if they were based on fact."

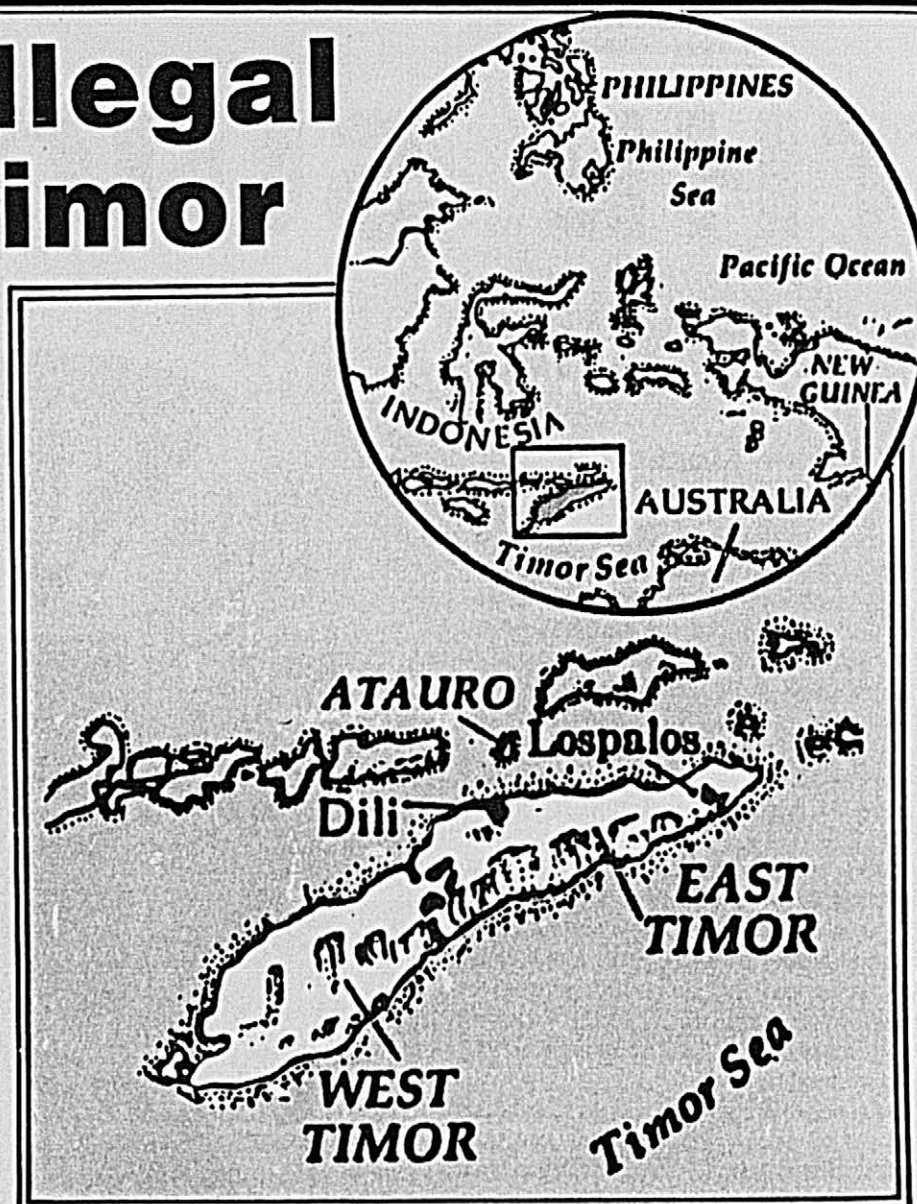
Three months before Mr. Clark made this statement, *The Manchester Guardian* reported that Indonesia had just begun a large scale military offensive in East Timor involving 40 000 troops, code-named Operation Extinction. In Portugal this spring a newly arrived Timorese refugee produced photographs of several thousand of Indonesia's elite Red Berets on the tarmac of an airport in the capital of East Timor in the summer of 1987.

"The United States, Canada and so on have no particular interest in seeing the Timorese slaughtered," MIT political analyst Noam Chomsky said in an interview. "They simply don't care...it's essentially the same as Indochina. Canada had no particular interest in seeing several million people slaughtered in Indochina but it did have an interest in profit and therefore Canada became the largest per capita war exporter in the world during the Indochina war... The East Timor situation is simply (another) case in point... The reality is unpleasant and therefore it's better not to know about it, and the ideological institutions perform their task very effectively—they keep us from knowing about it."

Canada's largest investment in Indonesia is a \$1 billion dollar Inco nickel mine and smelting plant deep in the jungle of Sulawesi. The plant offers its Canadian employees such luxuries as an artificial lake, water-skiing and specially imported Canadian beer. But despite the company's apparent generosity towards its employees, during three separate attempts to strike for increased wages, local Indonesian workers have been forced back to work by the military.

Calgary-based oil firm Asamera holds exploration rights to over four million acres in Indonesia, while Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas, Husky Oil and Aberford Resource Limited operate offshore oil rigs in Indonesia.

Bata Shoe Corporation, a Canadian based multi-national, has factories in



The occupation of East Timor

When the Republic of Indonesia was formed shortly after the second World War, West Timor became part of it. East Timor remained under Portuguese rule, as it had for 400 years. Indonesian West Timor and Portuguese East Timor had developed two distinctly separate cultures, languages and religions. The muslim West Timorese spoke mainly Indonesian while the Catholic and Animist East Timorese spoke Tetum and Portuguese. When the Portuguese government was toppled in 1974 by a regime committed to decolonization, the Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of East Timor (FRETILIN) was formed to promote East Timorese independence.

FRETILIN had an extensive program of social development which included literacy schools and the creation of economic co-operatives. After winning a civil war against the only other major organization on the island, FRETILIN declared independence for the country.

Indonesia, fearful of the "threat of a good example" in what they consider their archipelago, invaded soon after. The reason for the subsequent massacre soon became clear as Indonesian President General Suharto declared East Timor a transmigration zone where peasants from overpopulated regions of Indonesia could be relocated.

The Indonesian-appointed vice-governor of East Timor admitted that 60 000 Timorese were killed in the three

months following the invasion. Indonesia's military strike against East Timor was a flagrant violation of international law. In December 1975, the United Nations swiftly passed a General Assembly resolution affirming the right to self-determination for the Timorese people, ordering Indonesia to withdraw its troops from the territory immediately. The Indonesians ignored the General Assembly and continue the occupation. Canada has been helping the Indonesians diplomatically by voting unsuccessfully to reverse the U.N. resolution.

Indonesia has also ignored U.N. demands for the respect of Timorese basic human rights. The International Red Cross is just one of many groups that have been denied access to the 14 000 square mile island 600 miles off the north coast of Australia. It has been very difficult to get a clear picture of the violence of the occupation of this former Portuguese colony. The Indonesians have restricted foreign journalists and human rights groups from visiting the island since they first invaded, but some information has been smuggled out by refugees and the Catholic church.

A majority of the Timorese population have been herded into Indonesian-run "strategic hamlets" where torture, starvation and disease are rampant. Surveillance of towns and strategic hamlets makes the transmission of information difficult and dangerous. People are not allowed to talk in groups,

listen to foreign broadcasts or make telephone calls outside of East Timor.

According to Amnesty International, one third of East Timor's population has died in the war. The Center for Defense Information lists the war in East Timor as "the most violent conflict in the world in terms of percentage of the population killed." Approximately 250 000 of the original population of 700 000 have died. Napalm and white phosphorus have been used by the Indonesian air force in their attempts to flush out FRETILIN forces from the mountains.

President Suharto's regime are not novices in massacring peasant and indigenous populations. In 1965 Suharto came to power in a coup with the help of the CIA. In the following six months, according to the CIA's own estimates, at least 700 000 accused members of the Indonesian Communist Party were killed and over one million imprisoned. The Indonesians are also charged with killing approximately 150 000 to 200 000 West Papuans, an island they took over in 1963.

Former U.S. President Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger completed a state visit to Indonesia the day before the initial invasion. The Ombai-Wetar Strait, a deep-water passage near East Timor running from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific ocean, is still considered the second most important strategic location for American nuclear submarines.

Jakarta and north-Sumatra where they exploit one of the cheapest labour markets in the world. The average Indonesian labourer earns \$1.25 a day. In 1979 a strike by 1500 Indonesian Bata workers for a 30 per cent wage increase was brutally smashed by armed soldiers.

• • •

Simon Williams, director of the Southeast Asian desk of External Affairs said that Canada "accepts the status" of East Timor as the 27th state of Indonesia. Supporting U.N. resolutions condemning the occupation, he said, would be "impractical" and pointless.

"It would not serve the best interest of the Timorese people. The Canadian government has no desire to turn back the clock 13 years" Williams said. "We're trying to promote a non-confrontational dialogue. Canada has good relations with Indonesia and we'd like to keep the positive good feelings between our countries."

Although Mr. Williams says the Canadian government does not condone the manner in which East Timor was annexed, it does not support the FRETILIN forces. He believes their cause has "no hope" and that they have become "little more than bandits...In fact, they are something of a nuisance," disrupting economic development and giving the Indonesians a reason for closing the island off to outsiders. Williams admitted External Affairs has never sent a delegation to interview the ten thousand Timorese refugees who, throughout the years, have managed to bribe their way out of Timor and eventually out of Indonesia. There are no Timorese refugees in Canada.

According to refugees, FRETILIN remains a strong popular force controlling most of the mountainous eastern inland area of East Timor, with forces estimated to be as high as 3 000. Monsignor Da Costa Lopes, who was Bishop of East Timor between 1975-83, now resides in Portugal where a steady stream of refugees arrive each month. He said last summer that FRETILIN is better organized than ever and enjoys the overwhelming popularity of a large majority of Timorese people.

"The people are synonymous with FRETILIN. The people are FRETILIN, FRETILIN is the people," he said, adding that the resistance organization is supported by 90 per cent of East Timorese. There has been a virtual blackout about East Timor in the Western press. While the atrocities of Kampuchea and Afghanistan received banner headlines, the mass slaughter of East Timorese villagers has been almost completely ignored.

A filmmaker who approached CBC's *Man Alive* with an independently produced documentary on East Timor was told by the program director that "we're not screening as many films about brown people anymore. When we show a documentary on prairie wheat farmers, our ratings go up to a million and a half, but when we show a film about Nicaragua our ratings drop to 700 000." The television program, which has won prizes for its progressive documentaries about human issues, was not interested in the film about East Timor.

"As the U.S.-backed Indonesian aggression continued, the news coverage declined. When the aggression reached its peak, when the massacres reached their peak in 1979, real mass slaughter, coverage decline to zero, so 1978 to 1979, the coverage is as flat as zero," said Chomsky. "When the Western press did take notice of this, for example, Henry Kahn, the southeast Asian correspondent of the New York Times, he simply reported what was



• Indonesian troops display their grisly trophies.

told to him by Indonesian generals as fact. So Indonesian generals were reporting to him that people were fleeing from the control of the Timorese guerrillas to the safety and protection of the Indonesians and he simply reported that as fact, much

as a reporter for Pravda, say, would report similar so-called facts in Afghanistan. And in fact this is the general record of the Western media at the time and in Canada there's nothing to say because it simply wasn't discussed at the time when the rest

was lending its enthusiastic support and its critical support to Indonesian aggression.

So why should we be interested in East Timor? Well, that's just a matter of whether we care about the blood that's on our hands."

Refugee tells his story

Gil, an East Timorese refugee, recently visited McGill and spoke to *the Daily* about his experiences growing up in East Timor under Indonesian occupation. He was in Montréal after touring southern Ontario high schools with members of the International Youth for Peace and Justice tour.

Gil was only 8 years old at the time, yet the events of December 7th, 1975 are etched permanently in his mind. On that day the Indonesians dropped tons of air-to-surface missiles on Dili, the capital city of East Timor. As Dili burned, several thousand Indonesian paratroopers and marines landed to take control of the capital and crush any resistance.

Meanwhile the Timorese government (FRETILIN) and military had moved into the dense tropical mountain forests behind southern Dili. Several thousand families including Gil's fled the carnage and sought refuge with Fretilin in the jungle.

The following is a description, in Gil's own words, of East Timor under Indonesian occupation.

I still remember that day well, I was staying with my grandfather. In the morning I heard a big noise, like someone banging the door. I opened the door and the sky was filled with parachutists everywhere. I saw many killings on the beach. Many Timorese Chinese, they were the first people killed, they just massacred them, I don't know why they killed these people for no reason.

We had to run, my aunt and uncle, all of us

had to run out of the house into the jungle. To get to the jungle we had to go across town. Many people were getting killed. I saw children being separated from their family, they just ran everywhere they could. The Indonesians they just went by and if they saw you run or if you were sort of afraid they would just shoot you down.

We ran into the jungle and we travelled for three days. We could only cook at night and we had to hide. If you cooked during the day the smoke would go up and the planes would come straight away and begin bombing and shooting.

You're right on top of the mountain, you can see the planes coming from far away. You just run into the rocks and hide behind them. You do anything possible you can. In the jungle we had to move every week. We had to move around because the Indonesian forces they keep coming and coming. So we had to change places all the time, always find a place that's fully covered and where there's a creek.

In our group we were about twenty people. We were sleeping at night and suddenly they just attacked us and they caught us in the creek. They had some Timorese with them who were brainwashed, so they knew where we were, so they really got us. People who tried to run away, like a friend of mine, I still remember him, they shot him.

They took us to town and separated the men from the women and children. We just never saw my four uncles and my father and three other relatives alive again.

We found them after one month when we went where many bodies were laying, a lot of

them with bones actually, we didn't really know, we figured out from the clothes that that was my dad.

To leave the concentration camp you have to have a special pass. You can't go more than 3 kilometres. The conditions were really bad, the food was not healthy and they were overcrowded. There are a lot of concentration camps, the main one is on Aurore and the one I stayed in was in Maubara.

I saw many things back in 1980-82. If (the Indonesians) go past and if they don't like you, they pick on you and they hit you. They just torture you whenever they feel like it. My cousin was badly beaten; they told him they didn't like his hair style so that was the reason for beating him up. My brother, they beat him so badly so that now he has mental problems.

The war is still going on and there's a large amount of people who support FRETILIN. People who live in Dili actually. I mean they don't go around saying "I'm supporting FRETILIN"; they just work from behind because they're scared of the Indonesians. For me about 90 per cent of the Timorese still support FRETILIN. I think the Canadian government should contact the Timorese, there's a community in Australia of Timorese refugees. These people were the witnesses and what they're saying is true.

The Timorese want to be independant. They want their country where they can control themselves. Timorese people know that if they could have their own country they wouldn't have any problems. Before the war we didn't have starvation or murder or things like that—we want the land. That's where we're from, that's where we belong.

Tremblement musical à Montréal

Patrick Bonduelle

Les pierres ont-elles une âme ? Si c'est le cas, celles de l'église Erskine & American ont eu, le vendredi 25 novembre, deux bonnes raisons de tressailler. La première, bien évidemment, est la saute d'humour de notre bonne vieille terre, qui, pour avoir atteint un petit 6,2 sur l'échelle de Richter, a déjà fait trop couler d'encre... La seconde, au contraire, mériterait que l'on s'y attarde davantage. Du ventre même de l'église s'est mis à sortir des sons allucinants, magiques, irréels. On aurait dit que des éléments sonores se déchaînaient soudainement, dans une danse tourbillonnante, libératrice; comme pour donner un pied-de-nez aux secousses sismiques...

Cette révolution sonore, cependant, était déjà depuis longtemps prévisible, car c'est la quatrième année consécutive que la Société des Concerts Alternatifs du Québec (SCAQ), propose un concert permettant à de jeunes compositeurs-e-s encore aux études de se faire connaître du grand public et d'exprimer leur talent hors des murs de l'enceinte académique.

La SCAQ est une association à but non lucratif, dont les membres, véritables passionnés de l'avant-garde musicale, sont sans cesse à la recherche de projets originaux dans le domaine de la musique actuelle, c'est à dire contemporaine, électroacoustique, expérimentale etc...

Ils'agit avant tout de promouvoir la jeune musique québécoise, en offrant à des professionnels en début de carrière, l'opportunité de sortir des sentiers battus, et d'exploiter des combinaisons musicales inédites. Peu importe l'origine de l'artiste, pourvu que celui-ci ait l'intention de faire sa carrière au Québec...

Cette année, les 12 participants au concert HORS-COURS, sévèrement sélectionnés, ont repoussé une fois de plus les limites de la composition et de l'interprétation musicale...

Agés de moins de 30 ans, ils proviennent du Conservatoire de Musique du Québec à Montréal, de l'Université de Montréal, de Concordia et de McGill.

Mario Gauthier, chef d'orchestre, a accepté de répondre à quelques questions du Daily français.

Daily français : Quel est le rôle de la SCAQ ?

Mario Gauthier : Principalement, de découvrir les jeunes talents, et de les aider à percer. Le milieu de la musique contemporaine a toujours été très fermé, la SCAQ s'est donc employée à donner un visage plus "humain" à ce courant musical.

D.F. : Quelle est la place de la musique nouvelle à Montréal ?

M.G. : Le public est en pleine évolution. L'étiquette effrayante qui collait à ce type d'expression musicale est aujourd'hui dépassée...

Le public est beaucoup plus large qu'il y a seulement cinq ans, et de nombreux efforts sont faits pour élargir l'accessibilité. Ainsi, le Festival de Musique Actuelle de

Victoriaville obtient chaque année davantage de succès. Le problème reste que le filtrage des bonnes et des mauvaises œuvres ne s'est pas encore effectué en musique contemporaine, et c'est ce qui ruine la réputation et le prestige des compositeurs de qualité.

D.F. : Quel est l'avenir de la musique contemporaine à Montréal ?

M.G. : Depuis cinq ans, on note un désir de conquérir un public de plus en plus large. Les musiciens

font des efforts pour agir en ce sens, mais il reste qu'un certain nombre d'entre eux veulent entretenir l'image de l'artiste maudit, incompris, pour passer à la postérité.

Ce qui risque de porter préjudice à la musique nouvelle, c'est la tendance à porter systématiquement un jugement historique sur les œuvres. C'est en ignorant les critiques qui pensaient que ses toiles ne passeraient pas l'histoire, que Dali a fait évoluer la peinture. En s'interrogeant sans cesse sur le fait de savoir si la musique est viable, val-

able ; on risque de ruiner les talents, de les empêcher d'éclore.

Hors-cours était composée de huit pièces musicales de styles totalement différents. Le concert donnait une vue très large d'un répertoire pratiquement illimité. Les compositions électroacoustiques de Sylvain Carrette et de Pascale Trudel, bâties sur des enregistrements de sons ayant subi de nombreuses transformations numériques, contrastaient fortement avec le chant des flûtes, l'étincelle du xylophone et la grav-

ité du violoncelle des créations québécoises de Rod Elias, James Harley et Richard Désilets.

Aux mouvements obsédants, aux couleurs enivrantes, à l'appel cosmique de ces accords déroutants, de ces sonorités vivifiantes et pleines d'humour, les vieilles pierres de l'église n'ont pas répondu. n'ont-elles pas d'âme, ou bien qu'au contraire, trop émues pour oser troubler le silence qui participait à la beauté du spectacle, elles préféreraient attendre le prochain concert ?

Le cinéma culturel de Montréal se porte bien

Patrick Bonduelle

Il existe à Montréal une salle de cinéma qui se bat contre vents et marées pour le seul plaisir d'exister et de nous présenter des films et des vidéos d'avant-garde. Le Centre du Cinéma Parallèle, nous dit Claude Chamberlain, son directeur, a pour objectif de « défendre le cinéma et la vidéo d'auteurs inédits et novateurs, et de les faire découvrir à un plus large public, devenir un lieu de rencontre et d'échange sur les formes cinématographiques et vidéographiques les plus variées et donc être un lieu d'incitation dynamique à la fois professionnel et artistique, enfin être pour le public un lieu de découvertes, de formation et d'opinions, un laboratoire d'idées, d'émotions et d'histoires. »

Du 25 au 30 novembre 1988, le Cinéma Parallèle, (3682 Boul. St-Laurent), a présenté une excellente vidéo-fiction, *Taxi sans détour*, de Garry Beitel, professeur à l'université McGill. Le Daily français l'a rencontré.

Daily Français : Tu signes aujourd'hui ta neuvième vidéo avec *Taxi sans détour*, qui brosse le portrait d'un chauffeur de taxi haïtien à Montréal, victime d'un racisme évident non seulement de la part de la population mais surtout de la part des chauffeurs blancs. Si l'on regarde tes autres vidéos, il s'agit toujours de minorités qui vivent dans notre société mais qui en sont exclues de par leur couleur de peau, leur âge, leur sexe ou leur infirmité. Qu'est-ce qui t'amène à défendre ces personnes ?

Garry Beitel : Dans notre société, à chaque fois que l'on parle d'autrui, on parle en fait aussi de soi-même. L'autre est ainsi le miroir de notre propre valeur, il permet de nous situer dans l'ensemble de la société. Cela permet d'appréhender de quelle manière on tolère les différences entre les gens, et de s'apercevoir que l'on dénie souvent la parole aux minorités.

D.F. : Depuis combien de temps avais-tu envie de tourner *Taxi sans détour* ? Est-ce un événement particulier qui t'a amené à t'intéresser aux chauffeurs de taxi haïtiens ?

G.B. : Il y a environ dix ans, j'ai moi-même été chauffeur de taxi pendant deux ans. J'ai toujours voulu faire quelque chose pour décrire cette profession remplie de petits drames quotidiens, rendant la

profession extrêmement difficile.

Le Centre de ressources de la troisième avenue appuyait les chauffeurs en faisant pression sur la Commission des droits de la personne, afin quelle donne suite à l'enquête publique ayant établi qu'il y avait bel et bien discrimination raciale dans certaines compagnies de taxi. Le Centre a décidé de faire pression lorsqu'il était évident qu'il n'y avait pas de volonté politique pour faire évoluer la situation.

C'est dans ce contexte que nous est venu l'idée d'utiliser le vidéo pour montrer le vécu des chauffeurs. Après nous avoir raconté de quelle manière s'exerçait le racisme dans leur profession, nous avons construit un petit scénario. Ils se sont mis à interpréter des versions d'un script basé sur leur propre histoire.

D.F. : Ton vidéo s'efforce de présenter un tableau très réaliste des tensions qui existaient entre les chauffeurs en mettant l'accent sur le vécu des haïtiens dans leur milieu humain, familial et professionnel. On pourrait croire qu'il s'agit d'un documentaire télévisé. Te considères-tu davantage comme un journaliste indépendant ou bien comme un artiste ?

G.B. : Ce vidéo-fiction a été fait dans l'intention de passer à la télévision. Comme les journalistes, je parle des dossiers sociaux, mais j'ai davantage de temps pour donner une structure artistique à mes vidéos.

D.F. : Comment vois-tu la participation au changement social ?

G.B. : Pour canaliser les énergies, il faut avant tout procéder étape par étape, et montrer que le change-

ment est possible. Il est très important de bâtir des institutions parallèles et de promouvoir des visions alternatives. Il ne s'agit pas seulement de blâmer, il faut aussi construire.

D.F. : Comment se fait-il que le résultat de l'enquête n'ait pas fait évoluer les choses ?

G.B. : Après avoir dépensé beaucoup d'énergie, les chauffeurs croyaient qu'un changement surviendrait. Mais sans volonté politique, le rapport de la Commission n'a servi à rien, si ce n'est à faire traîner les choses... Le gouvernement a pourtant le moyen de faire des législations contre le racisme, en prévoyant des sanctions coercitives. Ce laxisme va-t-il se répéter dans l'affaire Griffin ?

D.F. : Lorsque, finalement, les chauffeurs de taxi décident de prendre en mains leur propre destin, et de devenir autonomes en créant leur propre compagnie de taxi, n'assiste-t-on pas ici à la formation d'un *ghetto professionnel*, n'apportant aucune solution au racisme ?

G.B. : Métro Montréal Taxi est une compagnie qui reçoit 4 000 appels par semaine, n'est-ce pas là la preuve de leur compétence ? Les chauffeurs haïtiens ont maintenant la possibilité de travailler en toute sécurité, sans aucune discrimination ni favoritisme. Cela montre en plus qu'une coopérative peut très bien fonctionner...

D.F. : Quelle est l'image que les médias donnent des minorités sociales ?

G.B. : Lorsque le problème du racisme est abordé, les médias ne laissent pas les minorités s'ex-

primer. On nous présente l'image de personnes incapables de se prendre en main.

Ce qu'au contraire j'ai voulu montrer, c'est la détermination des chauffeurs de taxis haïtiens à vouloir changer leur situation. Une façon de contester les mythes liés aux Haïtiens était de rendre la possibilité de s'identifier à eux pour les respecter.

D.F. : Qu'est-ce que t'apporte ton expérience dans l'enseignement ?

G.B. : Le cours que je donne à McGill, *Independent video*, me donne la possibilité de me situer parmi les autres artistes utilisant ce médium. Il me force à trouver un langage pour exprimer une volonté de changement social. Les opinions critiques des étudiants fournissent un *feedback* très direct.

D.F. : Quel avenir prévois-tu pour ton vidéo ?

G.B. : Ce documentaire s'adresse au grand public, principalement de Montréalais. Etant donné sa subjectivité, il sera sans doute très difficilement accepté par une chaîne de télévision. Dans tous les cas, il n'est pas question qu'une chaîne y apporte la moindre modification...

D.F. : Un autre vidéo en projet ?

G.B. : Je vais continuer dans cet esprit de vidéo-fiction incluant des « comédiens » jouant leur propre histoire.

Bonne chance, Garry ! Taxi sans détour vaut vraiment le détour...

Dernière minute : A l'occasion de l'anniversaire de la déposition de J.C. Duvalier en Haïti, il y a deux ans, Taxi sans détour passera au cinéma Parallèle le 7 février 1989.



L'enseignement supérieur au Québec

Mise au point sur la situation des étudiants

Germain Labonté

Vous terminez votre bac bientôt? Vous pensez entreprendre des études supérieures? Que ce soit à McGill, Laval, Toronto, ou dans une autre université, il y a bien des chances que l'aide financière soit peu alléchante.

En effet, un certain malaise semble exister au niveau des cycles supérieurs. Les diverses associations québécoises représentant les étudiants gradués ont présenté de nombreux mémoires à ce sujet au cours des deux dernières années. Ces sondages, rapports et mémoires examinaient plusieurs aspects de la condition des étudiants du 2e et 3e cycle et voici quelques faits saillants qui en ressortent.

•Représentation des étudiants gradués

Le problème que pose la question de la représentation des étudiants gradués n'est pas unique à McGill. La Post Graduate Student Society (PGSS) et la Student Society of McGill University (SSMU) continuent de se chamailler pour savoir quelle association représente cette classe d'étudiants, ou en a le monopole pour la collection de frais. À l'Université Laval, la représentation ne posait pas de problèmes sérieux jusqu'au moment de l'adoption de la Loi 32 (sur l'accréditation des associations étudiantes) qui a lancé dans une bataille juridique l'association des gradués (UGIL) et celle des sous-gradués (CAEDUL).

Tout semble aller pour le mieux à l'Université de Montréal. La Fédération des associations étudiantes du campus de l'Université de Montréal (Faecum) a organisé, tout récemment, un colloque sur les études supérieures à l'Université de Montréal. Sur le pamphlet du colloque, on peut lire : « Représentante reconnue des étudiants de l'Université, elle (la Faecum) a pourtant négligé ceux de 2e et de 3e cycle. Lors de son congrès annuel, en mars dernier, la Faecum a décidé de fixer une priorité et de débloquent des ressources financières pour améliorer

les conditions d'études des étudiants diplômés. »

Mais pourquoi une association représentant majoritairement des étudiants du baccalauréat devrait-elle se préoccuper du sort des « enfants gâtés » que sont les étudiants gradués? C'est qu'une proportion respectable des cours au niveau du baccalauréat sont assurés totalement ou en partie par des étudiants gradués. Le rapport David Schulze, effectué sur les assistants à l'enseignement de McGill, a été présenté à la PGSS en janvier 1987. Il démontrait que 638 étudiants gradués et 45 de niveau baccalauréat travaillaient pour 348 cours, sur un total de 1 227 offerts par 37 départements. Leur travail tenait de la correction jusqu'à la préparation et la présentation du matériel en classe.

Est-ce qu'une syndicalisation des étudiants bacheliers, notamment pour les assistants à l'enseignement ou à la recherche, apporterait une meilleure représentation et défense de ces derniers vis-à-vis de l'administration? À l'Université de Toronto, par exemple, la Graduate Student Union (GSU) représente les étudiants sur les questions académiques et initie des procédures d'appel pour des griefs non-académiques comme la dissémination de l'information au niveau du 3e cycle. De plus, on y trouve deux sections locales du Canadian Union of Educational Workers (CUEW) : une pour les assistants d'enseignements, démonstrateurs et instructeurs, (qu'ils soient des étudiants gradués ou du baccalauréat), l'autre pour les assistants de recherche.

Les revendications défendues par les associations étudiantes syndiquées ne portent pas seulement sur les conditions de travail. À l'Université d'Alberta, il y a un comité pour l'amélioration de l'enseignement et de l'apprentissage. Par exemple, le comité donne des sessions gratuites d'orientation pour les assistants à l'enseignement. À l'University of Western Ontario, le bulletin d'orientation mentionne un cours général donné par la Faculté des études

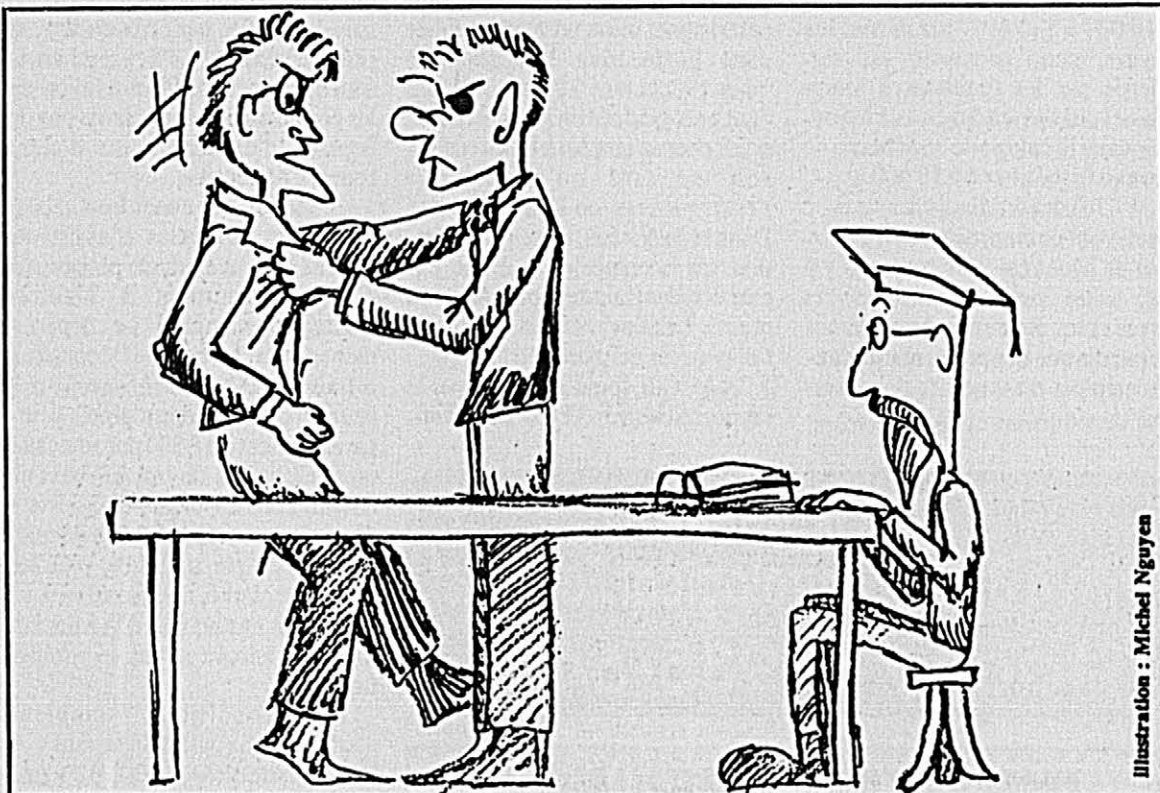


Illustration : Michel Nguyen

supérieures. Ce cours, Graduate Studies 500 (The theory and practice of university teaching) n'est pas obligatoire et la note obtenue n'affecte pas la moyenne de l'étudiant. Par contre, il est fortement recommandé pour toute fonction d'enseignement.

En général, les revendications

PGSS, ainsi que la plupart des autres associations, visent plus les assistants à l'enseignement qui se retrouvent dans les domaines des sciences humaines et sociales. Enfin, tout dépend de qui siège à l'exécutif de chacune des associations.

les autres.

Une faible proportion des répondants, 26%, se disaient insatisfaits de leur encadrement. Par contre, plus le sujet de recherche de l'étudiant était lié au domaine de son directeur, plus celui-ci était satisfait de son encadrement. C'était le cas pour 59.2% des étudiants.

Malheureusement, le rapport-synthèse ne révèle pas s'il y a une corrélation entre la qualité de l'encadrement et le temps requis par les étudiants pour réaliser les objectifs de leur programme d'étude. Pour l'ensemble des répondants (maîtrise et doctorat, à temps partiel, à temps plein) un temps moyen de 3.7 années est requis pour accéder au diplôme. Cette information, surtout avec l'imposition par le gouvernement de limites pour le financement des universités à 4 trimestres à la maîtrise et 8 trimestres au doctorat serait peut-être à tenir en ligne de compte.

•Conditions financières

Bien que la majorité des associations québécoises d'étudiants gradués soient demeurées muettes lors de la récente mobilisation des étudiants pour l'amélioration du système des prêts et bourses, une proportion appréciable de leurs étudiants bénéficient de ce système.

En effet à l'Université de Montréal, 40.3% des étudiants utilisent le régime des prêts et bourses au 2e cycle, et 30.6% au 3e cycle. La dépendance de l'étudiant envers le système de prêts et bourses est moindre au 3e cycle qu'au 2e. La présence de bourses d'excellence semble être un facteur important : seulement 32.8% des étudiants à la maîtrise en bénéficient comparativement à 59.8% au doctorat. L'obtention d'une bourse d'excellence ne libère pas les étudiants de l'obligation d'arrondir leurs fins de mois : 65% d'entre eux doivent travailler.

suite à la page 16

Avec l'acroissement du nombre d'inscriptions aux études supérieures, il serait possible qu'il y ait une diminution de la qualité de l'encadrement des étudiants

des associations de bacheliers sont dominées par la majorité de leurs membres les plus actifs. Ainsi, l'UGIL et l'Association des étudiants des grades supérieurs de Polytechnique (AEGSP) se sont orientés vers une meilleure définition du statut du chercheur-étudiant. Cette orientation est principalement dirigée vers les étudiants en sciences et en génie. Par contre la

•L'encadrement

Avec l'acroissement du nombre d'inscriptions aux études supérieures, il serait possible qu'il y ait une diminution de la qualité de l'encadrement des étudiants. Mais, le rythme d'acroissement des inscriptions est plus faible maintenant qu'en début de décennie. En fait, il semble qu'un plateau ait été atteint pour la maîtrise et le doctorat. Et cela, pour l'ensemble du Canada selon les statistiques publiées par l'Association canadienne des doyens des études avancées.

Les résultats du sondage réalisé pour la Faecum apportent des précisions à ce sujet. La satisfaction de l'étudiant face à son encadrement et à son programme est étroitement liée à la disponibilité du superviseur de recherche. Mais, cette disponibilité ne semble pas affectée par le nombre d'étudiants sous la direction du professeur. En effet, 74.6% de tous les étudiants sont encadrés par des directeurs qui ne supervisent pas plus de sept étudiants. De plus les étudiants en arts et lettres, dont 37.5% sont encadrés par un directeur ayant plus de dix étudiants, se disent aussi satisfaits que

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...Enseignement supérieur au Québec

suite de la page 15

En dollars et cents, la moyenne de revenu (de toute source) de l'ensemble des étudiants gradués à l'Université de Montréal est de \$10 000 à \$12 499 par année. Par contre, cette moyenne est surélevée par les étudiants à temps partiel qui ont tendance à se retrouver dans la catégorie supérieure de revenu (supérieure à \$15 000).

19.7% des étudiants des 2e et 3e cycles ont un emploi avec l'Université de Montréal. Par contre, il y a une nette polarisation dans les sexes et les domaines. Les femmes se retrouvent en nette majorité dans les emplois d'assistants de recherche, de moniteurs et de correcteurs.

Les hommes, tant qu'à eux, se retrouvent en majorité dans les emplois de démonstrateurs et de chargés de cours.

Dans une perspective nord-américaine, selon une étude publiée dans *Engineering Education* en mars 1988, entre 20% et 30% des étudiants gradués en génie peuvent décrocher un emploi à l'Université, soit en tant qu'assistant à l'enseignement ou à la recherche. Dans bien des cas, cette rémunération est accompagnée d'une exemption des frais de scolarité, ou au moins, à l'élimination du différentiel pour les étudiants étrangers.

A McGill, toujours révélé par le rapport Schulze, 33.4% des étu-

diants gradués se retrouvent dans la même situation. Pour les assistants d'enseignement, les étudiants en science dominent avec 40.7% de tous les assistants à temps plein, suivis à 22.9% par ceux en arts, et ceux en génie à 17.4%. Les charges sont distribuées de façon à favoriser les étudiants ne bénéficiant pas de bourses d'excellence ou d'autres sources de revenus.

A McGill, les conditions salariales pour les postes d'assistants varient dans une grande proportion d'un département à l'autre. Quelques exemples! Le département de psychologie de l'éducation offrait \$2 000 par semestre pour 8 heures de travail/semaine, comparativement à \$1 500 par semestre pour 12 heures de travail/semaine en éducation physique. Un assistant d'enseignement à la faculté des arts paie \$3 050 par semestre, plus les frais de scolarité, comparativement à rien pour un tuteur au département d'épidémiologie et de bio-statistique.

Les conditions semblent meilleures aux autres universités. A l'Université de Montréal, il y a une échelle de salaire définie en termes de responsabilités et, ou, du niveau académique de l'étudiant. A Laval, pour une charge de travail maximale de 10 heures/semaine, un étudiant au 2e cycle obtient 14 \$/heure tandis qu'un étudiant au 3e cycle a 15 \$/heure. Si l'étudiant est pleinement responsable du cours, il reçoit le traitement d'un chargé de cours.

A l'University of Western Ontario, le traitement est de \$6 411.37

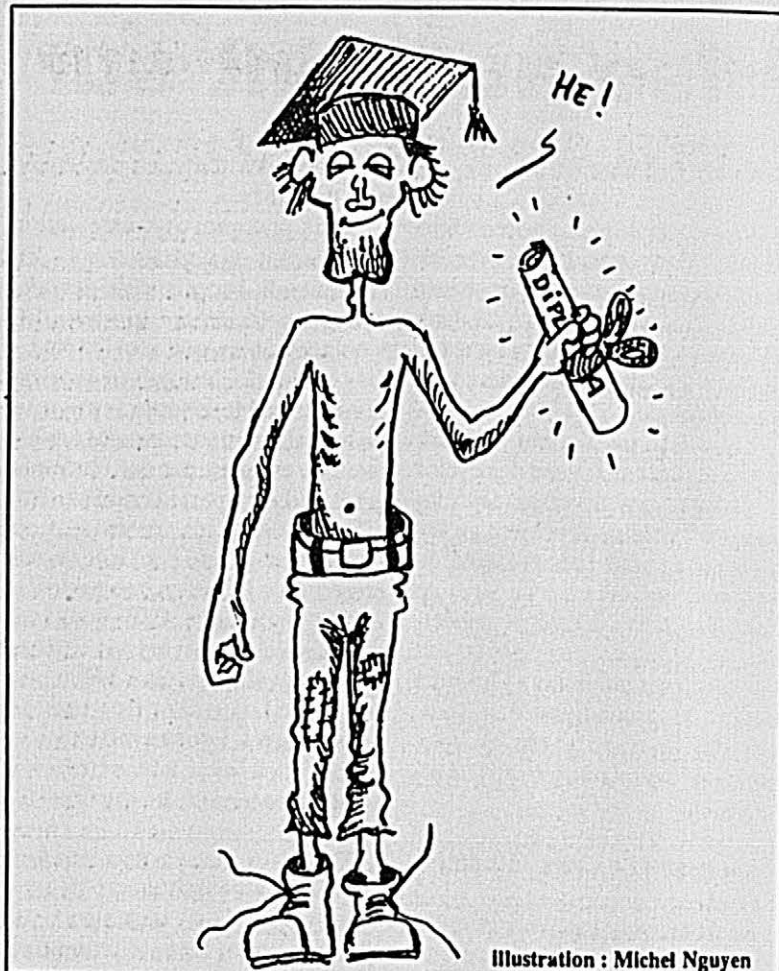


Illustration : Michel Nguyen

pour 280 heures/travail pour l'année académique tandis qu'à l'Université d'Alberta, le traitement varie entre \$7 000 et \$10 000 par année (dix échelles salariales selon le niveau académique et de responsabilité) pour une charge de 12 heures/semaine.

Bien que les conditions d'emploi des étudiants gradués soient

relativement bien connues, il n'en est pas de même pour celles spécifiques aux étudiantes. Dans un sondage effectué par la CUEW, en 1983-84, on voit que 49% des étudiantes employées comme assistantes d'enseignement avaient un salaire inférieur à \$8 000 par année comparativement à 28% pour leurs confrères employés dans la même capacité. Des universités où les assistantes d'enseignement et de recherche sont syndiquées, seule l'University of Western Ontario offre le bénéfice d'un congé de maternité inclus dans le contrat de travail.

Perspectives

Les perspectives d'avenir pour les étudiants gradués semblent moins roses que généralement perçues. Même si les associations des étudiants gradués semblent prêtes à prendre le flambeau, l'apathie de la base n'aide pas. Autant le sondage à l'Université de Montréal a été un succès, autant le colloque du 9 au 11 novembre 1988 a été un fiasco avec seulement 30 représentants sur près de 9 000 étudiants gradués. C'est en sorte un « remake » du scénario vécu l'an dernier à la PGSS avec le comité sur les assistants à l'enseignement. C'est à croire que l'anonymat d'un sondage favorise l'expression d'une réalité étudiante qui n'est autrement pas disponible. Ou bien, le contexte académique ne favorise pas un échange direct entre les différentes instances.

Les difficultés académiques des programmes pour gradués ont été traitées au travers d'une critique du livre de Wilfred Cude, *The Ph.D. Trap*, qu'il est inutile de répéter ici. Cude brosse un portrait très noir des programmes de doctorats, surtout pour les arts et les sciences sociales. Ses solutions, bien qu'extrêmes, mériteraient d'être considérées.

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CAFE AU LAIT

Espace : Le système solaire sera soviétique

Marc Sokolowski

Et Columbia dit « Je suis un avion, voyez mes ailes! » sans se douter que cela serait répété en russe 7 ans plus tard. Ainsi, après plus d'un an de rumeurs diverses, vient de décoller la navette spatiale russe *Buran*.

Avec les Américains, on avait eu droit à un curieux hybride entre l'avion réacté et la fusée. Issue de superbes percées technologiques (tuiles pour le bouclier thermique, moteurs à hydrogène et oxygène surpressurisé, etc...) et de compromis budgétaires douteux (accélérateurs à propergols solides), la navette américaine coûta tout de même dix fois plus que prévu. Tout cela fait d'un astronaute de la NASA l'équivalent d'un cascadeur montant dans une voiture sans freins et alimentée à la nitroglycérine.

• La navette russe, un luxe

La « navette russe », elle, fait encore mieux, car c'est un hybride entre une navette spatiale et une fusée. En effet, *Buran* n'est qu'un élément passif attelé à la fusée *Energia*.

L'URSS se paye donc le luxe d'expérimenter un genre de gadget développé plus pour des raisons de propagande interne que pour des raisons pratiques.

Ainsi, les cosmonautes qui rentreront de Mars ou de la Lune, ou qui auront battu des records de survie dans l'espace, pourront dignement sortir par une passerelle d'un gracieux engin qui se sera posé, tout aussi gracieusement, devant des centaines de caméras, au lieu d'être traînés dans des civières après avoir été extirpés d'une minuscule capsule qui se sera posée à une vitesse frôlant l'écrasement dans un bled perdu du Kazakhstan ou de la Sibérie.

Evidemment, *Buran* (et ses nombreuses consœurs) aura aussi, en dehors de son rôle de véhicule de promenade et de démonstration, des applications pratiques. Elle pourra, entre autres, capturer rapidement des satellites ennemis en temps de crise, ou survoler le territoire américain à basse altitude (entre 100 et 70 km) et à haute vitesse (plus de Mach 15), soit en tant que planeur de reconnaissance, soit en tant que bombardier

stratégique.

A part ça, *Buran* n'a pas vraiment d'autre utilité. La navette russe a peu de chances de transporter une cargaison, car cela reviendrait à mettre une trentaine de tonnes de charge utile dans une centaine de tonnes d'emballage, opération d'un intérêt économique douteux, vu le prix du kilogramme sur orbite. Elle ne va pas non plus transporter de lourdes charges vers

le sol, vu ces mêmes contraintes économiques. Aussi, il est plus rentable pour les Russes de construire et de lancer un nouveau satellite que d'en réparer un dans l'espace. (Leurs satellites militaires, surtout ceux de type RORSAT — dont un représentant, COSMOS 1900, est d'ailleurs en ce moment même sur le point de rentrer dans l'atmosphère avec un réacteur contenant 50 kg d'uranium enrichi — ont une durée de vie de quelques mois à peine).

La navette russe a au moins le mérite d'être récupérable, mais quand on sait que plus de 90% de la masse d'une navette spatiale (ou plutôt de la navette avec ses accélérateurs et son gigantesque réservoir ventral) et 99% de son volume au décollage sont occupés par les propergols...

• Une panoplie de lanceurs soviétiques

Les fusées russes conventionnelles (*Semiorka*, *Proton*...), fiables car agées de plus de 25 ans, suffisent et suffiront encore pendant des dizaines d'années aux besoins stratégiques de l'URSS dans l'espace, et cela même malgré leurs performances modestes. En comparaison, la navette spatiale, avec ses 2 000 tonnes au décollage, en satellite plus de 100, alors que la *Proton* version D1 arrive tout juste à en trainer 20 tonnes jusqu'à l'orbite basse pour un poids au décollage qui en dépasse 1 000. L'avantage des fusées soviétiques tient à la facilité avec laquelle on peut les produire en série. Ainsi, les cosmodromes de Plesetsk, Tiuratam et Baïkonour sont à la limite de leurs capacités de cadence avec plusieurs lancements par semaine.

Avec *Energia*, un nouveau pas vient d'être franchi. Cette fusée a près de 20 ans, et sa naissance fut longue et difficile, probablement parce que les Russes mirent tellement de temps à maîtriser la technologie du moteur à hydrogène et oxygène liquide. En 1971, le cosmodrome de Baïkonour fut complètement rasé par un essai infruc-

tueux. (On retrouva, selon les renseignements obtenus par un satellite américain, un cratère de plusieurs dizaines de mètres de diamètre sur l'aire de lancement et trois officiers de l'armée rouge, regardant le décollage d'une distance d'une dizaine de kilomètres, auraient été écrasés sous une plaque de tôle de plusieurs dizaines de tonnes). Mais contrairement aux deux ans et demi que mirent les Américains à se remettre de l'incident de *Challenger*, ces accidents ne furent que des accrocs qui ne paralysèrent que le développement de cette fusée.

Aujourd'hui, cet engin, comparable aux fusées américaines de la classe *Saturn V*, semble être enfin opérationnel. Avec lui, les Soviétiques pourront bâtir des stations lunaires, qui serviront alors à créer d'autres bases sur Mars, Mercure, autour de Vénus et autour de Jupiter... (Les stations orbitales terrestres seront généralement petites et ne serviront que de relai vers la Lune, vu la pollution en micro-particules qui sévira en orbite terrestre). Ce sera possible si jamais la part des dépenses que l'URSS consacre à l'espace devient équivalente à celle consacrée par la France et l'Angleterre aux 16^{ème} et 17^{ème} siècles pour la conquête du nouveau monde (30 à 50%). Cela arrivera inévitablement avec un programme spatial entièrement placé sous la tutelle militaire.

• L'URSS en nette avance sur les Etats-Unis

Ainsi, alors que les Américains sortiront leur navette de temps en temps du frigo pour montrer qu'elle vole, en alimentant une station orbitale plus qu'hétéroclite (si elle existe!) et tout en continuant de rêver à leur utopie S.D.I. (*Strategic Defense Initiative*), les Russes seront en mesure de combler la pénurie future en métaux rares essentiels pour l'armement stratégique et l'électronique (molybdène, tungstène, uranium, tantale, titane...) On prévoit que cette pénurie se

suite à la page 18

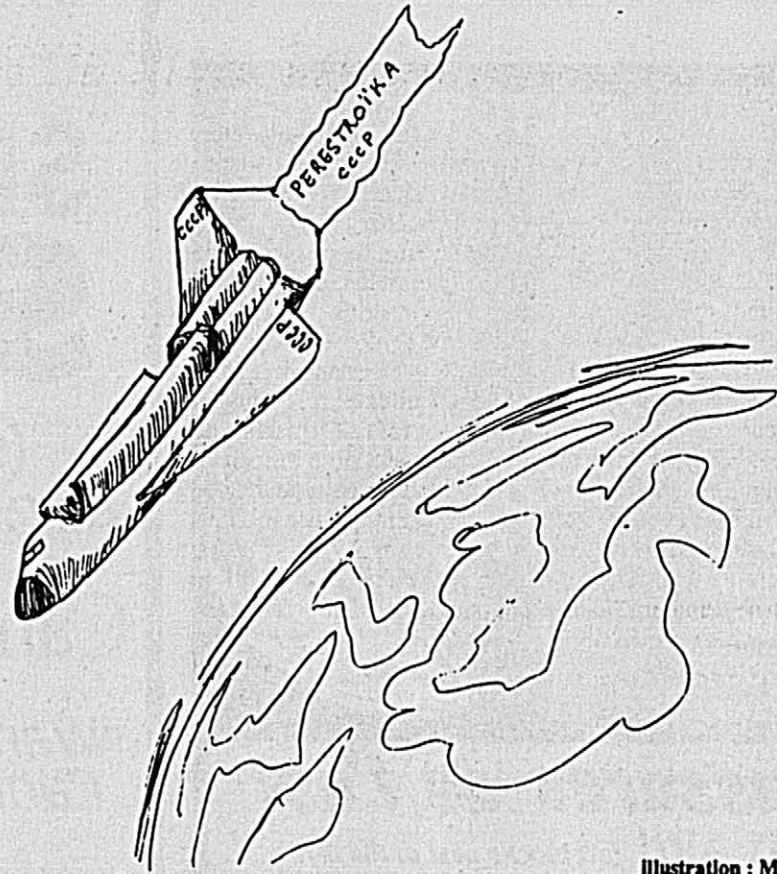


Illustration : Michel Nguyen

Petite introduction aux sectes

David Cloutier

Le mot « secte » pour la plupart réfère à un groupe religieux quelconque et reste truffé de préjugés. S'ils peuvent être justifiés dans certains cas, il serait dangereux de généraliser. C'est pour pallier à ce manque d'information qu'une semaine éducative sur les sectes, présidée par Jacques Hébert, eut lieu dernièrement.

Le film « Les prisons de l'esprit » (*Captive minds-Hypnosis and beyond*) de Pierre Lasry s'attarde principalement aux diverses techniques employées pour « convertir » les sujets. En effet, il est commun de croire qu'une secte est dirigée par un illuminé ou un escroc. Ce dernier exploite des gens dont le cerveau a été soigneusement lavé et enseigne qu'on peut parvenir à la vérité en méditant et en mangeant du yogourt quatre fois par jour. Or ce film nuance cette opinion et explique les idées qui motivent ces méthodes de conversion.

• Le « maître »

L'autorité morale et spirituelle donnée à un « maître », un « initié » est un trait caractéristique des sectes. C'est une personne qui possède la vérité de façon absolue, et dont l'autorité ne doit jamais être remise en question. Si quelqu'un contredit le « maître », il devient un ennemi ou un hérétique qui n'a pour seul but que d'empêcher les « initiés » d'atteindre la vérité. Il sera

accusé de n'être pas assez spirituel pour comprendre l'enseignement du « maître ».

• Pourquoi y croire ?

Mais comment peut-on adhérer à de tels groupes? Il semble que toute personne, au moment où elle traverse une période de crise émotionnelle et se remet en question, cherche une figure d'autorité pour calmer ses craintes. Elle espère que le « maître » saura la conseiller pour la remettre sur le bon chemin. Les dirigeants des sectes peuvent aussi bien être écrivain, politicien, psychiatre, philosophe qu'un despote éclairé. Ce qui différencie le « maître », cependant, c'est qu'il se déclare comme le seul détenteur de la vérité, alors que même un politicien n'a de telles prétentions.

• Peut-on forcer à croire ?

L'influence des sectes demeure acceptable si toute personne, qui est confrontée aux enseignements du « maître », peut décider en toute liberté d'esprit de la validité de ses arguments. Malheureusement, l'état de crise émotionnelle qui rend les gens plus réceptifs peut être maintenu, et c'est un art que plusieurs « maîtres » utilisent allègrement. On vise à déstabiliser la personne émotionnellement pour que son intellect ne soit plus capable de remettre en question les arguments du « maître ». Cela peut être fait par :

-des privations physiques (manque de sommeil, de nourriture,

épuisement, etc.);

-des privations psychologiques (manque d'intimité, de communication avec le monde extérieur, etc.);

-de la pression de groupe (tous les membres du groupe sont du côté du maître);

-la perte d'une identité propre (changement de nom, des vêtements semblables pour tous, répression de tout ce qui différencie les individus les uns des autres).

Les techniques décrites ici ne sont qu'un aperçu assez sommaire de l'éventail des moyens employés par les sectes.

On peut remarquer que plusieurs groupes ou organismes qui ne portent pas l'infâme étiquette de « secte » utilisent néanmoins une ou plusieurs de ces méthodes pour l'endoctrinement de leurs membres. Le film citait en exemples les Marines américains et les Jésuites quoique le film spécifiait que les personnes se joignant à ces groupes le font de plein gré, en sachant (en principe, du moins) dans quoi ils s'embarquent.

• Projet culte

Cet article ne peut toucher tous les aspects du problème des sectes. Il existe toutefois un organisme, « Projet culte », qui depuis 1980 rassemble des informations et de la documentation sur ce sujet. Les personnes qui désirent de plus amples informations peuvent le faire en appelant au (514) 845-6756 ou 845-9171.

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...Soviétique

suite de la page 17

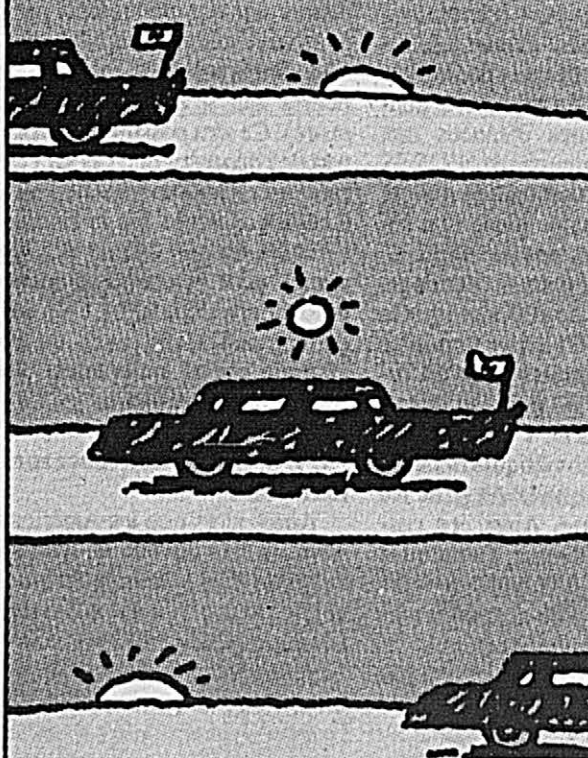
produira, pour eux et l'Occident, d'ici une trentaine (voire une vingtaine) d'années (épuiement de leurs réserves et de celles de l'Afrique du Sud principalement) De plus, les Russes n'auront plus peur d'une guerre nucléaire (sur Mars et Mercure, vivre dans une colonie équivaldra presque à vivre dans un abri anti-nucléaire), ni des ravages écologiques inévitables.

Il est probable que certains coups d'éclat, comme un débarquement sur Mars, pourront momentanément réveiller l'opinion publique occidentale, mais il sera trop tard car pour organiser un programme expansionniste à l'échelle interplanétaire. Pour ce faire, il faut une infrastructure complexe, ayant des objectifs à long terme et reposant sur des garanties de stabilité solides, ce que seul semble apporter les militaires d'un régime autoritaire (URSS et Chine, où lors de la révolution culturelle, l'armée protégea les laboratoires spatiaux qui leurs donnèrent la bombe atomique et les missiles stratégiques, au beau milieu de la pagaille qui sévissait alors). Ainsi, dans leur politique spatiale, comme dans leur politique étrangère, c'est donc des Chinois que se préoccupent les Soviétiques. Mais la politique spatiale chinoise est encore embryonnaire et le danger pour les Russes ne semble pas encore important.

Buran n'est donc là que pour faire joli, pour respecter cette vieille tradition tsariste qui consistait à construire le plus grand canon, le plus grand cuirassé, (ou la plus grande cloche), lorsqu'il s'en trouvait un plus gros construit dans un autre pays. Elle témoigne de l'avance prise par les Soviétiques dans leur stratégie militaire spatiale.

Avec elle, les militaires russes peuvent dire : « On s'amuse! »

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L'interdépendance des économies nationales

Sylvain Leduc

Ce territoire qui est le nôtre, nous le gouvernerons comme bon nous semble! Peut-on, encore aujourd'hui, prononcer ces paroles chauvines et patriotiques sans se rendre compte de leur futilité et de leur ridicule?

Vivant dans l'ère impérialiste de notre « cher » capitalisme, l'homme d'affaires ne tient pra-

furent créés pour réparer les désastres laissés sur le territoire européen, dans le sillage de la deuxième guerre mondiale et pour trouver des méthodes pour sortir les pays sous-développés de leur marasme. On entend ici le G.A.T.T. (Accord général sur les tarifs douaniers et le commerce), le F.M.I. (Fonds monétaire international) et la Banque Mondiale. Première forme de coopération internationale.

Garder une certaine stabilité mondiale impliquerait un autre effort de coopération grandiose de la part des dirigeants, tant économique que politique. D'autant plus que l'on constate des ralentissements économiques d'une sévérité croissante lorsque les pays (surtout les États-Unis, le Japon et l'Allemagne de l'Ouest), en ne pensant aucunement aux blessures qu'ils peuvent engendrer chez leurs voisins, augmentent les mesures protectionnistes.

Quel meilleur exemple que les taux de change des monnaies pour démontrer clairement l'interdépendance des économies actuelles? Depuis quelques années déjà, les spécialistes s'entendaient pour dénoncer la surévaluation du dollar américain qui fut une des causes de la détérioration de la balance commerciale américaine. Depuis l'avènement de Reagan au pouvoir en 1980, les Américains ont vu leurs importations augmenter sans cesse, tandis que leurs exportations plafonnaient. De par leur position dans le système monétaire international (le dollar américain constitue une monnaie de réserve et un moyen de transaction international depuis les accords de Bretton Woods), les États-Unis ont pu se permettre le financement d'un déficit exorbitant au détriment des autres pays. Et pendant ce temps, ce même pays exhorte les pays sous-développés à tenir leurs finances publiques équilibrées!

Aujourd'hui, les États-Unis s'aperçoivent qu'une monnaie forte n'engendre pas seulement un déficit commercial. Une partie importante de son économie dépend maintenant de capitaux japonais et allemands. En plus, de nombreuses entreprises américaines d'exportations ont décidé d'aller s'installer à l'étranger, pour ainsi contrer la montée du dollar américain.

Devant la perte de contrôle de leur économie et les nombreuses fermetures d'entreprises qui

causent une augmentation des sans-emplois, les États-Unis ne peuvent laisser indéfiniment leur balance commerciale déficitaire. De plus, le spectre d'une récession aux États-Unis ravive d'importantes craintes chez des pays exportateurs comme le Japon, l'Allemagne de l'Ouest, le Canada et de nombreux pays du Tiers-Monde. Une récession aux États-Unis et le reste de la communauté internationale se verra entraînée dans un frein économique, car ce pays demeure le plus grand marché mondial. Dès lors, vers quel pays iront les exportations japonaises, canadiennes et allemandes? Si ces pays exportateurs ne possèdent plus de marchés, certaines entreprises fermeront et l'emploi diminuera. Cet exemple simpliste démontre explicitement l'interdépendance des économies mondiales.

• Vers une coordination des économies nationales

Voyant ce cycle inéluctable du

États-Unis plutôt que japonais ou allemands, ceux-ci étant plus chers vu la dévaluation du dollar. De plus, une baisse du dollar américain rendrait plus alléchant aux autres pays, l'achat de produits de l'Oncle Sam. En fait, tout ceci amènerait le but escompté.

Pourquoi alors, trois années après cet accord, le déficit commercial américain, nonobstant une baisse du dollar, demeure-t-il toujours si imposant? Mais une des principales raisons demeure l'effondrement des prix des produits pétroliers. Pour une partie des États-Unis (le sun belt) cette baisse des prix signifiait automatiquement une chute des revenus provenant des exportations, ce qui n'aida aucunement à la diminution du déficit commercial. Par contre, le Japon, grand importateur de pétrole, voyait le coût de son importation diminuer, ce qui n'aidait aucunement à abaisser son surplus commercial.

Une autre difficulté repose sur le

L'homme d'affaires ne tient pratiquement plus aucun compte des limites territoriales lorsqu'il s'agit de la fructification de son capital

tiement plus aucun compte des limites territoriales, lorsqu'il s'agit de la fructification de son capital. Les pays du monde d'aujourd'hui sont interdépendants, voyageant tous sur un même radeau dans lequel les fissures se font de plus en plus nombreuses. Quelques soient leurs idéologies, ils ne peuvent plus désormais se fixer des objectifs sans tenir compte des aspirations des nations qu'ils côtoient...

Décrire certains liens économiques qui unissent, pour ne pas dire qui lient les pays actuels, sera le but de cet article. Pour quelques-uns de ces liens, démontrer l'absurdité et la nocivité de leurs conséquences, lorsque chacun travaille isolément, devient une nécessité pour bien comprendre la situation mondiale actuelle. Démontrer que le village international qu'est devenue cette terre ne peut survivre qu'en tenant un effort de coopération au plan économique est certainement le discours primordial de notre époque.

• L'exemple de l'après-guerre

Depuis les années 1944 et 1947, des organismes internationaux

ale, ces organisations, formées sous la tutelle américaine, prôneront naturellement des politiques libérales pour atteindre les buts qu'elles se sont fixés.

Rapidement, des résultats satisfaisants, engendrés par ce concerto joué par une multitude de nations, virent le jour, principalement par les pays nordiques. L'Europe parvint à se relever économiquement en période d'après-guerre jusqu'à concurrencer aujourd'hui les pays qui avaient profité des besoins accrus de la guerre pour prospérer de façon fulgurante: notamment le Canada et les États-Unis. Sur une pente ascendante depuis la fin de la guerre, l'économie de l'hémisphère nord connut de sévères revirements ces quinze dernières années: l'inflation galopante, les chocs pétrolier et la dure récession du début des années 80 ne forment qu'une partie des échecs du système.

• Des économies interdépendantes

De plus, à l'orée du siècle présent, les économies deviennent de plus en plus interdépendantes.

Le déficit commercial américain reste énorme, mais si aucune coopération n'avait eu lieu, nous serions probablement aux prises avec une autre récession.

système capitaliste, les dirigeants mondiaux décidèrent de coordonner leur économie. L'accord du Plaza Hotel, le 22 septembre 1985, finalisa cette décision. Pour la première fois, les cinq plus importants pays industrialisés s'entendaient pour décrier la surévaluation du dollar américain et pour prendre les moyens nécessaires à l'établissement d'un nouvel ordre économique mondiale.

On s'entendait pour dire que la balance commerciale américaine devait absolument se résorber tandis que celles du Japon et de l'Allemagne de l'Ouest devaient diminuer leur surplus. Pour ce faire, ces derniers se voyaient dans l'obligation de baisser leurs taux d'intérêts (pour laisser les taux américains supérieurs, dans le but d'attirer des investissements chez eux), en plus de stimuler leur consommation par une baisse des impôts. Cela ferait en sorte que les entreprises nipponnes et allemandes se concentreraient sur leur marché plutôt que sur les exportations en direction des États-Unis.

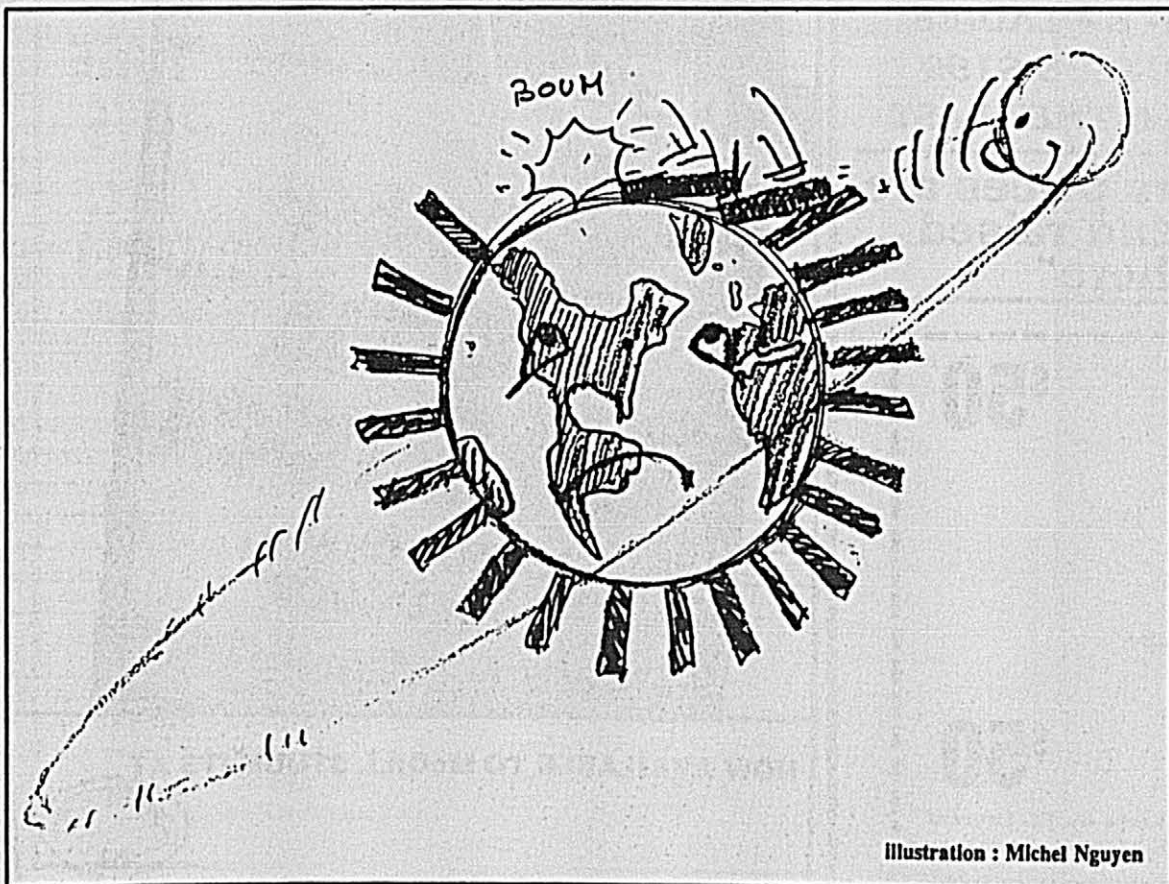
Voyant la valeur de son dollar se détériorer, l'Amérique importatrice verrait dans un premier temps le coût des marchandises importées s'élever. Mais dans un deuxième temps, elle remarquerait une baisse dans la quantité importée, c'est-à-dire que le consommateur américain achèterait des produits des

fait que l'ouverture du marché japonais profita beaucoup plus aux nouveaux pays dit « industrialisés » comme la Corée du Sud. En fait, ce dernier point remet en doute la toute puissance de l'entreprise américaine à conquérir de nouveaux marchés.

Toutefois, on peut toujours constater que les importations (en termes nominaux) en provenance de l'Allemagne de l'Ouest, en direction des États-Unis, sont en baisse de 3%, tandis que les exportations américaines vers l'Allemagne de l'Ouest ont augmenté de 26% (tirés du *Business Week* du 7 novembre). Le déficit commercial américain reste encore énorme, mais si aucune coopération n'avait eu lieu, nous serions probablement aux prises avec une autre récession.

A une époque où les échanges internationaux foisonnent, l'interdépendance économique entre les nations nécessite définitivement une plus grande coopération de tous et chacun. A moins de ne vouloir seulement que le bien de son bout de terre, il faut, pour faire accéder ce monde à une ère plus stable et vivable pour l'ensemble de la communauté mondiale, commencer par un effort de coopération. Car se concerter fut, et restera toujours, un moyen plus efficace d'améliorer rapidement des situations insupportables qu'un acte isolé.

Illustration: Michel Nguyen

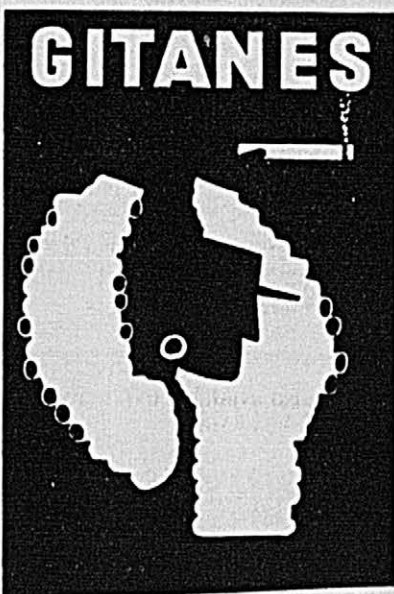


...Divestment

continued from pg. 4
make companies aware of our position."

Thompson said he is dissatisfied with the structure of the policy, not with the actions of the CAMSR or the BoG. "They follow the letter of the policy, it's the expedient clause that is the problem."

He added that McGill has been a leader in divestment and praised the efforts of those who worked to achieve it. "We've moved faster than other universities and had less resistance, it's the best we can expect at the moment."



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Unsinkable cinema on the Main

by Ryan Morey

On that strip of St. Laurent blvd. affectionately known as "the Main" or "that place where Leonard Cohen hangs out" is a small, hole in the wall theatre called Cinéma Parallèle. It is squeezed in somewhere between those queue-up bars with complementary clothing shop and the bedregged 24h delis. Daunting for some, the cinema is fronted by the ultra-hip Café Méliès. But for those confident enough to push on past the chic-neobeatnik *avec beret* and poet types pouring over Sartre and café au lait the rewards are many and varied.

artists as Jean-Luc Godard, Woody Allen, Marguerite Duras, and Errol Morris' much talked about film *The Thin Blue Line*.

Yet it wasn't until 1978 that Parallèle found a permanent home sandwiched among the shops of St. Laurent, hidden behind a café. The theatre quickly gained a strong local following as well as an international reputation, giving the city its first exposure to critically acclaimed filmmakers Wim Wenders and Jim Jarmusch. Always true to its original mandate of availability to young creators, the cinema helped launch many Québec artists such as Lea Pool. The movie house also expanded to other art forms, providing a forum for plays, music, photography and

brought to the public. Claude Jutra, Charles Dutoit, Wenders and the staff of Paris' Cahier du cinéma are just a few of the cast that quickly came to Parallèle's aid. With this strong public push and financial and technical help from such organizations as the Cinématèque québécoise, the National Film Board and the MUC Arts Council the Cinéma was able to ride out the rough times. Finally the government's intransigence came to a close. With so much public support the Société générale du cinéma du Québec agreed to finance renovations and the Cultural Initiatives programme of the Ministry of Communications Canada also extended a grant.

Parallèle could finally carry through with renovations including state of the art film and sound equipment as well as a high definition electronic set-up which allows for the screening of all video works. Completing the renewal are new seats, the same fauteuils you can recline in on the occasion of a visit to the Opéra de Paris. As an interesting fundraiser the new seats can be purchased and will carry a plaque with the donor's name. It's just about the most fun you can have with a tax deduction.

The new schedule, which runs until the end of February, features an eclectic mixture of original film and video as well as a plethora of special events. Between February 13 and 26, Carrefour Interna-

tional will present a series on Apartheid. Also planned is the Festival international du film sur l'art, the Festival international du jeune cinéma, and the Montréal International Festival of Women's Films and Videos. Ending its première run this week and returning in February is *Taxi sans détour*, a new video by Mireille Landry and Garry Beitel, who currently lectures at McGill. Meanwhile in Café Méliès there is an exhibit of photographs by Jake Dufresne, featuring the guests of the 17th Montréal Festival of New Cinema and Video.

In keeping with its unique character, Cinéma Parallèle has chosen to celebrate its 22nd anniversary in 1989. There are many special events planned, including a 200 hour film marathon with the most enduring viewer entered in the Guinness Book of World Records.

The theatre with its complete film and video facilities is also available to rent for screenings and special events.

It has been a long struggle into its third decade but once again Parallèle has proven that it is indeed the "theatre that wouldn't die", or rather the theatre a community refused to let die. It is a testament to this city's belief in the need for a home for experimental and research film and video. And now that Chamberlan and company have a little financial breathing room and high technology on their side, it should be a bit easier to preserve the "cinema of risk".



Daily photo by Mephistopheles

"When you're different, you are incomparable" is the motto celebrating an artistic and economic victory for Parallèle and independent film and video in Montréal. After an unprecedented international campaign to regain government funding and stave off financial collapse, the theatre and its tireless director Claude Chamberlan are solidly back and armed with North America's first complete high-definition electronic cinema.

The unsinkable Parallèle has been around in many forms and colours since 1968 when Dimitri Eipides, who a year earlier founded Montréal's first focus for independent film the Centre du film underground, met Chamberlan and together formed the Coopérative des cinéastes indépendants. This non-profit organization has operated under the name FilmFilm since 1982, and now distributes over 400 films and videos internationally. In 1970 the Centre du film underground became the Centre du Cinéma Parallèle.

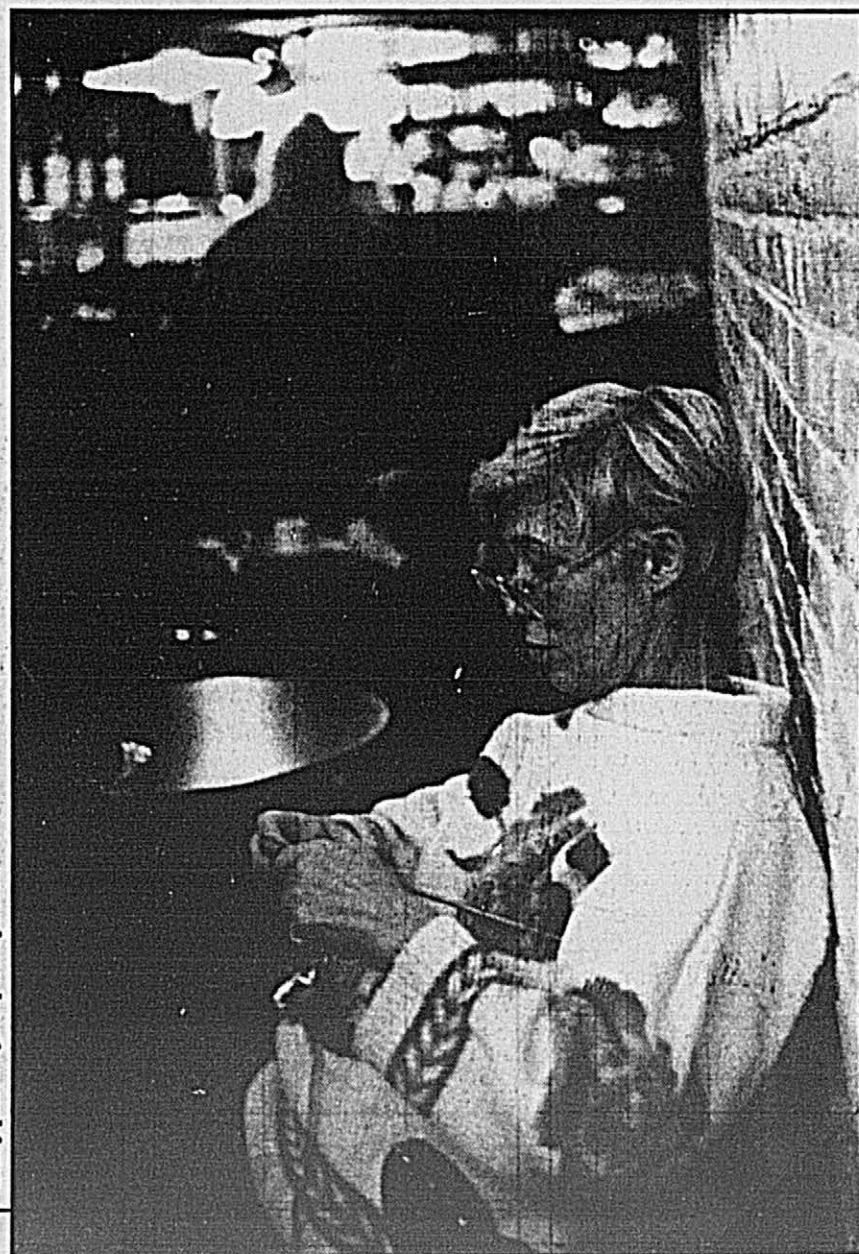
In 1971 the Parallèle served as the spring board for Chamberlan and Dimitri to launch the Montréal International 16 mm film festival, which became the Montréal International Festival of New Film and Video. Now in its 18th year, the festival is the longest running film event in Canada. This year's festival featured such

performance art.

Then disaster struck. Parallèle had always run on impassioned dedication and a budget thinner than celluloid, but in 1983 it found itself cut off from all government funding, its financial bloodline. Stressing "feasibility" and "rationality", the two provincial film funding bodies, the Institut québécois du cinéma and the Société générale du cinéma restructured, and redirected all their money to support exclusively commercially oriented, mainstream film. Parallèle was left out in the cold.

But Chamberlan was not ready to let a 15 year dream fold without a long battle. He spent the next five years in a fruitless struggle to convince government bureaucrats of Parallèle's cultural significance as Montréal's only "cinema of risk", while simultaneously juggling a court case and fending off creditors. Chamberlan somehow convinced creditors to accept \$44 000 in lieu of its \$100 000 accumulated debt. In 1986, for the first time in its history, Parallèle did not publish a new schedule. As the saying goes—it would take nothing short of a miracle.

Chamberlan's miracle sprung from the combined forces of the Montréal and international arts communities. With the help of the press the theatre's plight was



Daily photo by Mephistopheles

Airplane opera and extra-terrestrials

by Mani Haghighi

It seems that the switch-over from the Newtonian world view to that of Einstein is finally finding its way into the cultural fabric of the Western World. If we agree that the arts, despite their superficial "otherness" from the sciences, are directly and inevitably affected by them, Philip Glass' latest opera, *1000 Airplanes on the Roof*, begins to make perfect chronological sense.

Less than fifty years ago, Brecht was still preoccupied with the socio-political implications of Galileo's denial of the idea of human universal centrality. Today, now that Brecht's *Galileo* and Osborne's *Luther* seem to be overdone and redundant beyond repair, Glass' new piece attempts to deal with the same concepts in a futuristic context. For once, predictions for the future, rather than the lessons of history, are supposed to tell us something about our present condition.

Here, our absolute belief in the sophistication and superiority of our technology seems to be the central idea. 'M.' is the same old boring "Kafkaesque" identification code of the "outsider" protagonist, who is played by an actor and an actress in alternate performances. He is ignored as a psychopath when he declares that he has been abducted by a bunch of green and slimy E.T.-wannabee U.F.O. raiders from the outer space, losing as a conse-

quence both his sense of time and his job.

Evidently, we are not yet capable of tolerating the idea that some of our Spielberg sci-fi heroes are actually willing, and more importantly, able, to take our fellow human beings hostage. More horrible yet, we are not aware of the fact that this intolerance on our part can force the poor hostage to deliberately and systematically forget his memories and fabricate new, more conventionally palatable ones in their place. The argument, however, never goes further than this.

But, then again, both the argument and the plot of *1000 Airplanes on the Roof*, devised by David Henry Hwang, are hardly its most fascinating elements. The preoccupation with the extra-terrestrials on one hand, and modern physics on the other seem to be the '80s dramatist's main focuses. Tom Stoppard's latest play *Hapgood*, an espionage thriller, takes quantum theory as its fundamental dramatic theme. Then we have Luke Skywalker and *Blade Runner*.

Hwang's only attempt at originality in the case of *1000 Airplanes* is his addition of a slightly Orwellian, quasi-existential phobia of the future which is as overwhelming as the excitement we feel while rereading *1984* for the one thousand nine hundred and eighty-fourth time. Hwang's M. is a sort of Little Prince grown up to be Joseph K. in a bad H.G. Wells short story, saying silly things like, "I know they are watching me," and "no



Scene from Philip Glass' *1000 airplanes on the roof*

place could be as alien as this world has become."

While David Henry Hwang's text is altogether repetitive, Philip Glass' score sounds slightly commercial. Glass seems to have finally sold out, though that is neither surprising nor particularly tragic. After all, such a boldly avant-garde musical genre as that of Glass' minimalism must eventually fit itself into the limiting molds of the economic system of the West. Glass has evidently concluded that a principled compromise in this case is far preferable to a minimalist requiem.

For one thing, there are melodies in *1000 Airplanes* that actually linger on in our mind for quite awhile after the end of the performance. This would have been looked upon as a decisively heretical deviation from minimalist orthodoxy, as the abstract texture of Glass' music used to be its very message.

It seems Glass has finally acknowledged the fact that the main core of his audience prefers his operas to be sung in English. Both *Satyagraha* and *Akhmat* were performed in Sanskrit, confusing further their already complex plots—although in the case of *1000*

Airplanes, masking the plot behind a veil of a dead language would have actually come as a pleasant relief. The main drawback here is that the character speaks, rather than sings, the potential libretto. Since the natural synthesis of words and music does not occur, paying attention to one inevitably prevents us from appreciating the other.

This has not been the case in any of Glass' previous stage works nor in either of the two video-films, *Koyaanisqatsi* and *Powaqqatsi*. There, Glass and director Godfrey Reggio managed to interlace the musical and visual elements so tightly that the final outcome could be seen as an independent entity on its own. Yet, despite the conventional and convenient compromises in *1000 Airplanes on the Roof*, Glass' minimalism still manages to offer more than enough surprises to satisfy even his most difficult "customers".

Although it suffers from an "altogether repetitive text" and "a conventionally compromised score", familiarity with *1000 Airplanes on the Roof* remains an absolute prerequisite for keeping up to date with contemporary art, simply on the merit of Jerome Sirlin's revolutionary set design and visual effects. Sirlin is up to date with contemporary art, accepting it with a broad and flexible approach. His previous credits range from Wagner's *Siegfried* to Madonna's *Who's That Girl* world tour.

His set for this show consists of five white planes which arch above the stage creating a depth from which the sloped stage floor slides down. Some of the most fantastic images, ranging from snapshots of the Milky Way to a solarized negative of an underground entrance, are projected onto these planes. The colours are accordingly irrational, including green skies and purple faces.

These slides, which are often projected onto three or four layers

continued on pg. 32

Lie down art

by Derek Webster

A new form of art has emerged that an observer can actually lie down in and enjoy. La Galerie des Foufounes presents the very practical exhibit of Hans Kalliwoda and his Hammocks.

Kalliwoda is a native German who has lived in Swaziland, just north of South Africa, for the last few years, where he has been designing and realizing his artworks. He has chosen the hammock as his medium for two reasons. First, because a Hammock lets him tell two sides of the same story and second, because this offers comparative insight into his own creations.

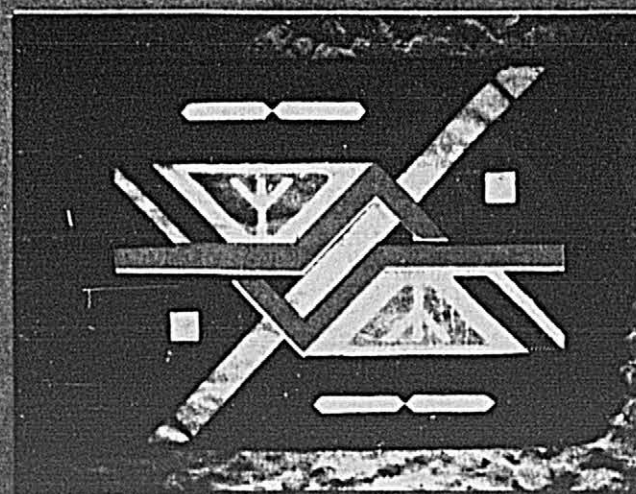
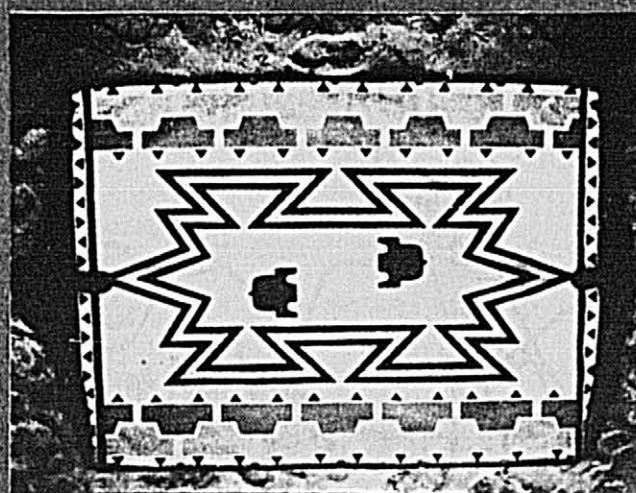
Kalliwoda believes the hammock bridges the gap between art and viewer created by the conventional art display. At his informal exhibits, one can admire his designs from above and below, and then actually lie down in them—literally immersing oneself in art. Kalliwoda opposes the interpretation of art as commodity. Once artists are trapped in highbrow exhibits in conservative galleries, they

forced to do as others (gallery owners) ask.

The amount of time invested (often 200 hours or more), and the number of colours used (up to 85 for certain designs) determine the prices of the hammocks, which generally range from \$500 to \$4000. Kalliwoda works in collaboration with Tracey Derrick and Sue Engels, who make the undecorated hammocks, and coordinate his exhibits. They have already hit New York and California—quite a feat considering they only very recently emigrated from Swaziland in August of this year.

Kalliwoda considers his original medium as the cutting edge of avant-garde art. Using little or no concrete references, he has created some stunning designs. Kalliwoda's art is gaining rapid recognition, so beat the trend and be part of history. Hans Kalliwoda promises to be a sensation.

The exhibit of Hans Kalliwoda and his Hammocks opens at la Galerie des Foufounes, 87 Ste-Catherine, December 4 at 13h, and continues until December 18.



Sexual assault: untangle

The cover of a Time magazine story on rape once posed the question: "If a man breaks into a woman's apartment in New York, rapes her, and disappears into the night with her television set, what do you arrest him for? Stealing the television."

Things aren't much better here in Canada.

by Karen Valihora

Canada's sexual assault law came into effect in January 1983. The law did away with the archaic notion of rape as strictly 'penetration of the vagina by a penis' and was designed to encourage victims to come forward, make the trial less of an ordeal for the victim, and convict more rapists.

It treats rape as an act of violence against women involving force, not sex.

In at least 95 per cent of cases—some say it's closer to 99 per cent—men sexually assault women and girls, and the new law purports to recognize the deeply violent and exploitative nature of such an attack.

But the law is far from perfect. Serious ambiguities in the legislation,

and excessive judicial discretionary power hinder the progressive intents of the law.

McGill Law professor Colleen Shepherd uses the word "sexual" as an example of legal ambiguity.

Breasts ruled 'Not Sexual'

In 1984 the New Brunswick court of appeal, in *R. vs. Chase*, decided that a man who had grabbed a woman's breasts had not committed a sexual assault because a woman's breasts were not "primary" sexual organs. Since a man's beard was the counterpart of a woman's breasts—and a beard wasn't sexual—a woman's breasts weren't sexual either.

But the social problem is not women running around grabbing men's beards rather than men running around grabbing women's breasts. So why use a nonexistent social problem to trivialize a real one?

"It was a decision that seems to fly in the face of common sense," Shepherd said.

The N.B., Canada? Supreme Court had to make an attempt to define sexual assault when it overturned the superior court decision in the *Chase* case.

In a similar case, a B.C. Court of Appeal judge rejected an appeal of a sexual assault conviction argued that touching the thighs, stomach and breasts of the victim was not sexual assault but rather the less serious common assault.

In the decision, one judge wrote, "I do not propose to offer a definition for sexual assault, where Parliament has declined to do so. But I do not think that the characteristic that turns a simple assault into a sexual assault is solely a matter of anatomy. I think the real affront to sexual integrity and sexual dignity may be sufficient."

The Sexual Assault Law

Under the 1983 law, the old offences of rape, attempted rape, and indecent assault on a female or male have been replaced with three degrees of sexual assault, with maximum sentences ranging from 10 years to life imprison-

ment. A first degree sexual assault does not involve weapons, bodily harm to the victim, threats to third parties, or collaborators.

Aggravated sexual assault, the most serious, is an assault which "wounds, maims, disfigures, or endangers the life of the complainant".

Second degree sexual assault involves a weapon, threats to a third party, or bodily harm. Collaborators can also be charged with second degree sexual assault.

"The penetration of the vagina by a penis"—the old definition of rape—does not have to be proven. Complainants no longer require supporting evidence to prove they are not lying, nor

can they be discredited by reporting the incident to the police. As well, questions of consent history are not allowed.

The law's emphasis on proving specific acts of intercourse to punish levels of violence involved in sexual attack.

Statistical Nightmare

Statistics Canada reported 26 443 sexual assault charges in 1987. Of these, 7 396 were charged, or about 28 per cent, show that only about 10 per cent result in convictions.

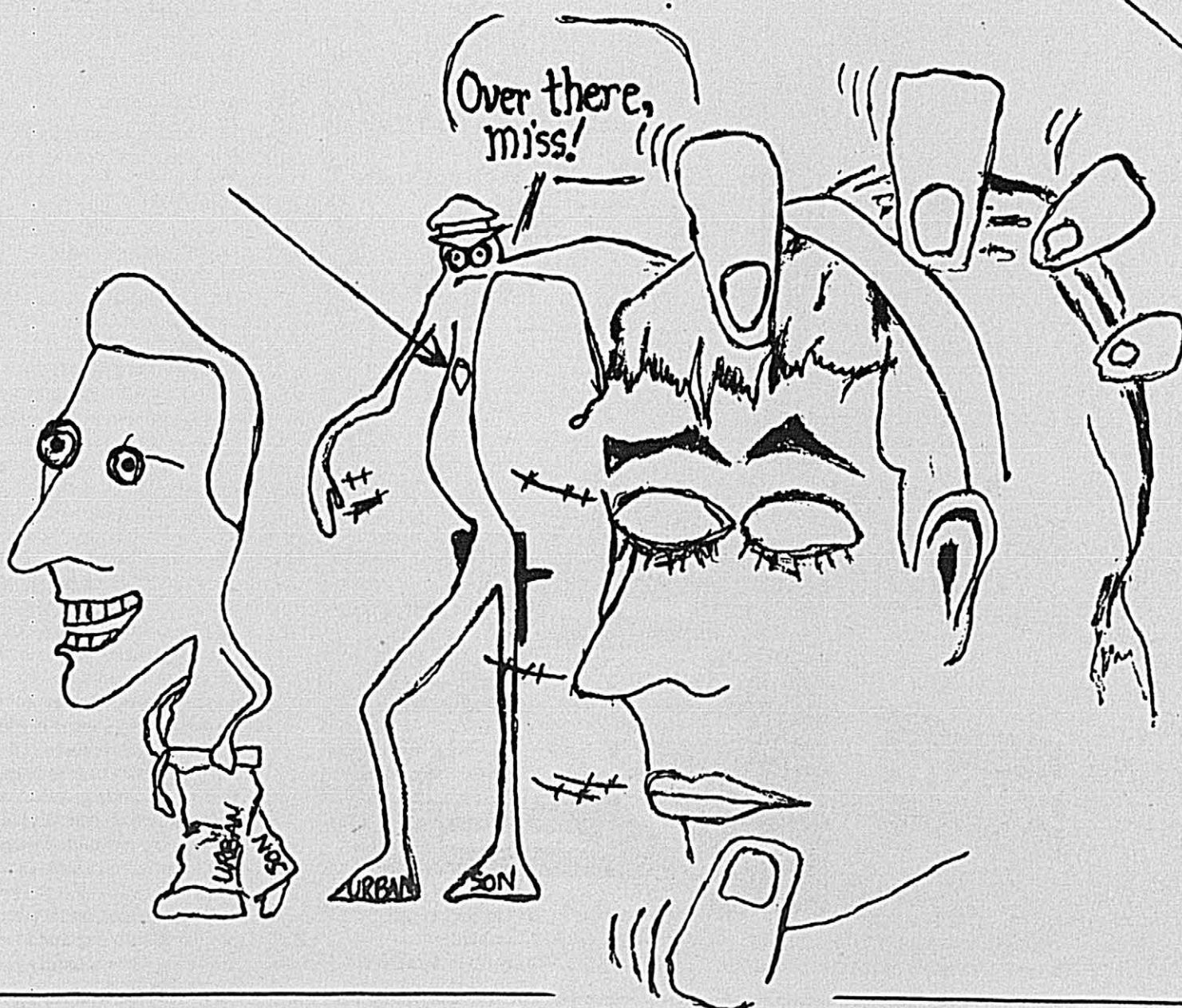
A 1985 Solicitor General's report showed that only 38 per cent of reported sexual assault cases in Montréal, the percentage was 15 per cent—while Edmonton is the lowest at 15 per cent.

The new sexual assault law is supposed to make it easier to report assault, and a study by Renner and Susan Sahjapaul in the *Journal of Crime and Justice* found that the number of cases increased by 1000 in 1987 from a normal 445.

But while more incidents are reported, and more cases are pursued, there has been a decrease in the number of convictions.

The most revealing finding of the study is the proportion of cases initially handled by police. In other offences, like homicide, 91 per cent of cases are handled by police. For sexual assault, 64 per cent. And sexual assault cases are three times more likely to be handled by the courts.

"Altering the offence of sexual assault was of little practical value," Renner and Sahjapaul write. "If both parties are provoked by the victim, not justifying charges, the case is cleared."



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A chief concern is that women will stop reporting the offense when their efforts are not supported by the criminal justice system.

The Solicitor General's Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, said the most common reason for not reporting sexual assault was the belief that the "police couldn't do anything" (50 per cent), while 44 per cent were "concerned about the attitudes of police or courts toward this type of incident."

The survey concludes, "for many there seems to be concern that police intervention would compound rather than alleviate the problem."

Most know they will come under a second attack—from the system which claims to protect them.

"With the new sexual assault law, you wouldn't have to prove who did what, just that all five contributed in a sexual assault, and all five should be charged."

Clark is doing the first comprehensive review of the five year old law.

"I haven't seen the figures yet, but in the cases that have gone to court under the new law, gang rapes are not treated as such, but they are all treated as single offenders, as if there was no collaboration, no accomplices," Clark said. "If there are charges laid at all, which also isn't happening, none of these guys get convicted—hardly any of the cases seem to be going to trial."

For all sexual offenses, except indecent assault, no one could be convicted unless the victim's testimony was corroborated. "This is because women and children generally weren't believed. They had to have back up evidence to reinforce what they said," Shepherd said.

"But there's still a problem when a woman's word is pitched against a man's," Shepherd said. "Although there's still no specific rule that testimony alone is not sufficient, the victim's may still not be believed. She may not be able to identify the accused, which lessens her credibility. In other cases, where the identity is clear, the issue becomes consent."

it stands right now makes this men's 'mistake' allowable."

The consent issue is one with longstanding legitimacy in criminal jurisprudence. To get a conviction, the prosecution must prove an offender committed the offense and that the offender was aware of what they were doing.

If an accused can show he believed the woman consented, he can be acquitted.

"The defence of mistaken belief is a standard defence in criminal justice, but it shouldn't be used to make rape acceptable," Clark said. "People have always asked, 'is this just going to allow a lot of looney tunes to get off?'"

In the case of gang rape, the consent defense can work in a woman's favour, because it is unlikely that a woman would consent to sex with more than one person at once.

On the other hand, a woman cannot successfully plead drunkenness, and say she didn't know what was happening. It's the man's perception of events that matters, not the woman's.

While bar-owners can be held liable for the actions of patrons who get drunk on their premises, and a ski-lodge owner has been successfully sued for negligence by a skier who broke his or leg skiing while drunk, an inebriated woman who gets sexually assaulted has no such recourse. It is all too common for women who were drunk at the time of the assault to have their testimony discredited. Some legal experts believe it is well within the letter of the law to rule that the people who supplied the booze are responsible for her welfare.

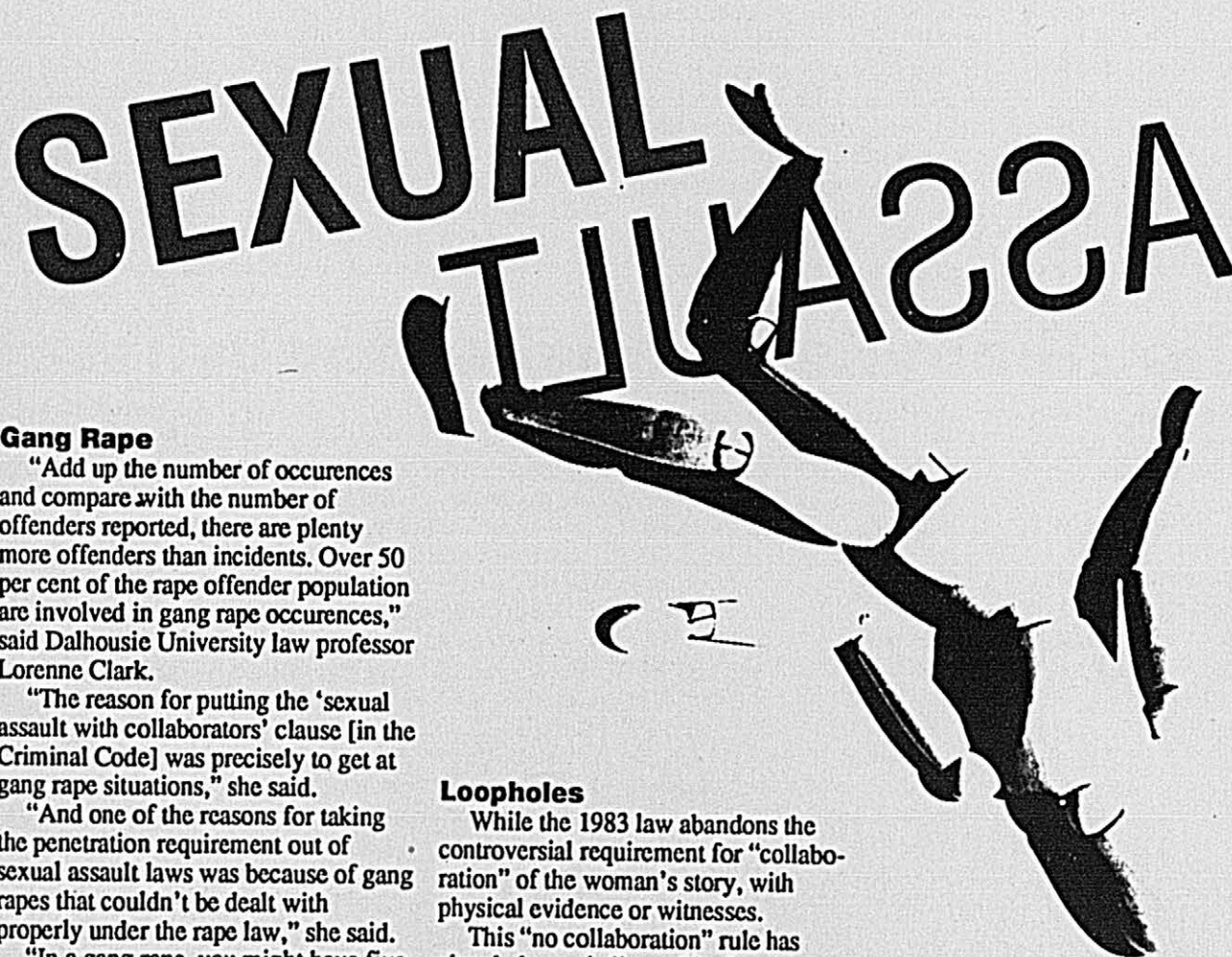
Band-aid solution

Rape has long been notoriously difficult for a woman to prove, and, perhaps even worse, notoriously difficult for her to even try to prove. And feminists are quick to point out that a just rape law is no more than a Band-Aid solution to ingrained societal attitudes that encourage violence against women.

"Even if [rape laws] were effective in jailing men who do little different from what nondeviant men do regularly, how would such an approach alter women's rapability? Unconfronted are why women are raped and the role of the state in that... Criminal enforcement, while suggesting that rape and battery are deviant, punishes men for expressing the images of masculinity that mean their identity, for which they are otherwise trained, elevated, venerated, and paid," lawyer Catherine McKinnon writes.

McKinnon says sexual assault is inevitable under conditions of inequality between the sexes, where force and coercion have become integral to men's idea of sex.

The numbers back her up. And our criminal justice system, guided by the laws of a state that defines women's experience in terms of men's, where the theory of equal treatment under the law becomes totally patronizing and discriminatory in practice, tacitly condones sexual assault.



Gang Rape

"Add up the number of occurrences and compare with the number of offenders reported, there are plenty more offenders than incidents. Over 50 per cent of the rape offender population are involved in gang rape occurrences," said Dalhousie University law professor Lorene Clark.

"The reason for putting the 'sexual assault with collaborators' clause [in the Criminal Code] was precisely to get at gang rape situations," she said.

"And one of the reasons for taking the penetration requirement out of sexual assault laws was because of gang rapes that couldn't be dealt with properly under the rape law," she said.

"In a gang rape, you might have five guys and three acts of penetration. The woman won't know which of the guys were responsible for what, she won't be able to prove conclusively which of the five actually raped her in the technical sense, so they will all get off."

Loopholes

While the 1983 law abandons the controversial requirement for "collaboration" of the woman's story, with physical evidence or witnesses.

This "no collaboration" rule has already been challenged in the courts, because the peculiar nature of rape cases generally pits one person's word against another's, and forces a jury to choose between the two.

Consent

"The Supreme Court decided that as long as the accused has an honest belief in the woman's consent, it doesn't have to be reasonable. That is a defence and you can be acquitted," Shepherd said.

Cultural misperceptions and stereotypes have bolstered the legal weight of such a defence. Men often believe that a woman who says no really means yes. "When women say no, it brings in the gender bias, the gender content of the way sexuality is perceived in our society. It may be the norm for men to misinterpret," Shepherd said.

"Feminists are concerned that male definitions of society and sex and appropriate relations in society are codified in law," she added.

"When women say no they mean no, why should they mean yes? The law as

he Dilemma of Disclosure

The Question of Conviction

It was a jazzy life

by Jeanne Iribarne

It's both fortunate and unfortunate that the first biography of Oscar Peterson was written in his lifetime by a friend of his. In *The Will to Swing*, Gene Lees tries to distill the atmosphere of a jazz culture and the development of a unique Canadian talent.

Fortunately, Lee's friendship with Peterson supplies relaxed commentary from the subject himself, including many excerpts of the four years of interviewing Lees did as research for the book. An experienced music critic and listener, he obviously knew the right questions to ask.

Peterson talks about his emphasis on keeping the left hand's line strong, tells us about Art Tatum's trio playing, and articulates years of musical experimentation. All this is very engaging, a privileged 'in' on some fascinating thoughts.

As the former editor of the jazz magazine *Down Beat*, Lees also knew where to get the genuine anecdotes that make up the legends of jazz greats like Ray Brown, Ed Thigpen and Lester

Young. Even though the book is directed at a less-learned jazz fan, Lees is able to explain some reasonably complex developments in jazz accessibly.

"Most books about jazz are already preaching to the converted," said Lees. "They assume you're already interested in the music. And I wanted to get to the people who were on the verge of becoming jazz lovers."

Sometimes *The Will to Swing* drifts into pedantic criticism of the critics, a focus surely not of deep interest to the uninitiated. Great sections of the 'narrative' are devoted to citing the reviews of Peterson, only to point out their inaccuracies. After a while, the line of the biography becomes disjointed and somehow inconclusive.

Lees himself is sometimes so much a member of the atmosphere he tries to create that he gets in the way of his own direction. At the same time, the tone changes radically at the point in Peterson's life where Lees is personally familiar with him (in the 1950s), his personal observations and knowledge offering an

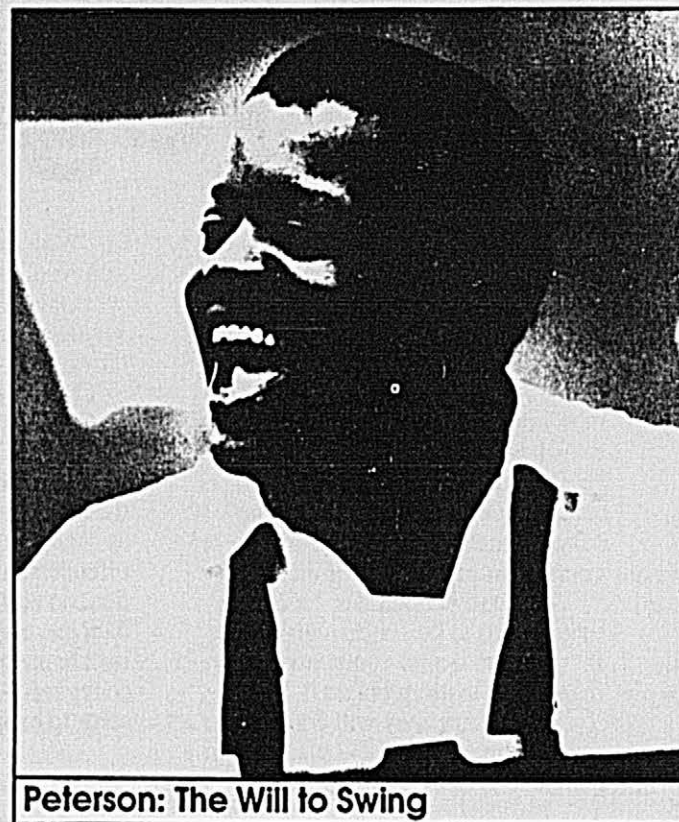
immediacy the earlier sections lack.

"I was trying to create a sense of the atmosphere of the whole jazz culture," said Lees. When the publishers approached him with the idea of a biography, he thought it would take him just 18 months to gather enough and suitable material. Instead it took him four years.

The fruits of that research are the accurate backdrop against which he places Peterson—the Montréal of his youth, the racial climate of the Canadian audience, and short biographies of the important musicians in his life. Of course, details of Peterson's marriages and personal life in general are scanty.

"Having Oscar as a friend and writing his biography was difficult," said Lees. "It meant I had to step back for four years and try to be objective. I almost had to approach it as if it weren't alive. And I did all the other interviews before I did his."

This distance from the subject carries over into the portrayal of the man's personality. The man's presence never really seems to as-



Peterson: *The Will to Swing*

sert itself against Lees' elaborate backdrop. With anecdotes about eccentrics like Lester Young, whose speech patterns are notorious, Peterson himself is somewhat eclipsed.

Peterson has often been labelled with technically flawless,

but slightly cold playing and in a way, the book's portrayal of him perpetrates this flavour. Perhaps this is a difficulty particular to writing the life-story of a living friend. The author is reluctant to extrapolate from his research to pose a personality when there already, or still, is one.

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by Egg

Thursday, the 1

On Sesame Street yesterday morning, the letter of the day was N. In the spirit of the contributions educational television has made to today's society, not to mention my vocabulary, I declare N the letter of the day. Here are today's nifty listings.

The World Aids Day Can-

dleight March begins at 18h45 at Parc LaFontaine. It may be nippy, so wear your warmest gear.

Comedy Nest Casifornia Fund-Raisin' at D.J.'s Pub. This nest is on Crescent, the virtual nexus of pre-and full-fledged yuppies. It promises lots o' neat and fashionable types. Big Bird, however, is not expected to make an appearance.

THX38 It's "George Lucas' First", so I take it it's a film. Lea 132, 20h. I don't know another N word, so enough of this N silliness. I'm getting annoyed. At least I tried.

Friday the 2.

McGill Choral Society presents The Messiah and Xmas Carols 19h30 at Christ Church Cathedral (St Catherine between Union and University). Everybody sing along. I'm sure they won't mind.

That Four Floors thing again. Save a security worker, get tickets in advance this time. Featuring Andrew Cash, who has apparently begun with Folk Music and boldly taken it where no man has gone before, although I'll bet an iguana has been there. Also performing, Mere Image, Imperial Force, and the James MacDonald Group.

Hope and Glory, McGill Film Society, Lea 132, 20h. Fear and Despair. Everyone who is preparing papers that were due last week. Like me.

The Screaming Tribesmen, at les Fousfoues. From Vegemite land.

Pursuit of Happiness at Club Soda. (ie. I'm an adult now....) Last year they had a couple of useless be-bop back-up singers which I've heard they've since dropped. The change should not effect musical style, but their stage appearance will improve 200%.

Until December 4, a photo exhibit at La Maison de la Culture Maisonneuve will feature the works of Jonathan Leaning (cover photo, this edition).

Saturday the 3.

Harold and Maude, Lea 132. To teach you that 'hanging yourself for sympathetic effect' will not always work on your parents. Perhaps try the old fave 'threatening to eat the family dog'.

Emo Phillips, comedian with a haircut somewhere between the Monkeys and the page-boy cuts we all had when we were eight. At Club Soda 19h30 and 22h30.

At the Rialto....at 21h15, *Wings of Desire*, a film by none other than our buddy Wim himself, using that Wenders trademark to prove that angels are among us. At 23h30, Mondo New York, and Fearless Vampire Killers double bill for near-midnight Movie Madness.

Sunday the 4.

Students Against Global Extinction traveled the country last year and made a documentary of their efforts against..... um... Global Extinction. 14h, at Concordia. Mile Zero: The SAGE Tour. Members of Sage will be the screening for comments/questions.

Combo Jazz at Café Campus, in collaboration with the faculty of music at the Université de Montréal. And more *Wings* at the Rialto.

Tuesday the 6.

Roy McCool and Band, garage country, and The Action, mod-ish rock at

Wednesday the 7.

Café Campus, Idrissa Diop, a group from Sénégal sings of current African affairs in Afro-Jazz Funk style.

Upcoming. Now and Later... Actually, just later.

The 8-11, *Isolated Incident*, Morrice Hall Theatre. This play recollects the killing of black teenager Anthony Griffin by MUC cop Allan Gosset last fall. Proceeds go to a fund to help Third World students study medicine at McGill.

December 9 and 10, *Weather Permitting* at the Tycoon. They're locals, folk/hard rock, with occasional improvs of fusion mixed in. They've just signed with AMOK records, so they're up-and coming-better catch 'em before success gets to their heads.

Dec 9, *Rights and Freedoms in the 90s, South Africa: The Intolerable Apartheid*, a public meeting at UQAM, 19h30.

The 14-18, at D.B. Clarke Theatre, *The Komagata Maru Incident* by Guvvy-General Award Winner Sharon Pollack, 20h. Presented by Montreal Serai, East Asian Montrealers' cultural group.

THE BBQ. That's Deja-Voodoo's Big event featuring a hefty proportion of both poultry and bands. this year's line-up: The Sludgebilly Voodoo Duo themselves, The Gruesomes—if any people wanna be Flintstones these guys do. Ray Condo and His Hard Rock Goners are country-ish. One-man and no instruments band, E.J. Brulé (how does he do that with his mouth?) follows, then Shadowy Men on A Shadowy Planet, instrumental surf-y garage, and finally the Supreme Bagg Team and House of Knives. the 16 of December, attendance is... um... nebulous? negligible? notorious? I give up again. Sorry, Forgetful Jones.



Daily photo by Glenn Rayner and David Berger



by Elizabeth O'Grady

Eight McGill students have an interesting strategy to research the effects of pornography. Early Tuesday morning, they covered one of the elevators in the Leacock Building with cut-outs from Playboy and Penthouse.

A spokesperson for the group, which calls itself P.D. Porn and the Graphers, explained the group's goals.

"We are anti-pornography and anti-censorship and we wanted to take pornography out of context. When people are walking on Ste-Catherine, they're more or less

oblivious to it. We think that putting pornography in an academic institution will raise awareness of the issue and promote discussion."

The group took measurements of the elevator last week. They went home and cut paper backgrounds to the correct sizes. Then they cut out pictures from pornographic magazines and pasted them onto the backgrounds. "We didn't want to waste money on the magazines but fortunately we found them on the street."

At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning P.D. Porn and the Graphers taped up the displays in the

central elevator of the Leacock Building. They also wrote three messages, one on each wall of the elevator, "Censorship equals repression of sexuality," "If you don't like it take the stares," and "Pleasure for whom?"

Around the buttons in the elevator, they stuck pictures of vaginas. "We wanted to implicate people. This elevator is supposed to be a peepshow in a place where you can't help but react to it," said one participant.

The group is opposed to all forms of censorship. "In a male-dominated society, the only obscenity law that will not further suppress sexuality is no law at all. This society is very guilt-ridden when it comes to sexuality—pornography is still a taboo. Under Bill C-54, breast-feeding could be considered obscene."

P.D. Porn and the Graphers have taken action beyond the McGill community. "We went to Cinéma L'Amour to get over our fear and repulsion because if you're afraid of confronting pornography, it has control over you. The reaction of the men in there really told us something. Some made fun of us but most covered their faces. They saw us entering the theatre in the same way that we see the pornographic posters outside—as a violation of our space. One guy deliberately came and sat next to a female member of the group and jerked off."

Reaction to the McGill action was less extreme. In general, people who rode the elevator were impassive. Some people looked briefly, then took another elevator. Some people pretended to ignore it, some laughed, some looked at the ceiling. Others made nonchalant comments like "Funny elevator," and one woman closed her eyes to push the buttons.

Elevator riders' comments ranged from "Somebody told me it's because the engineering paper was banned... it's kind of a protest or something," to "God, it's gross. Those images and the lurid colours suffocate you and make

Taking pornography out of context

you feel overwhelmed. In a small cramped space like that it's really intense."

At 9h, the pornographic display was ripped down by an angry woman. "This pornography was put here for our illumination, I suppose." Another passenger asked, "Why don't you read the messages?" and she replied, "It's not the message I object to, it's the pictures."

Meanwhile P.D. Porn and the Graphers discussed the results of their experiment.

"Obviously people didn't read the text. But then, nobody reads the text in pornographic magazines either. We were surprised at how little people did about it, maybe they were afraid of being implicated or maybe they were afraid of the images. That fear paralyzes people. But that's typical of outside McGill too and that's part of the reason why not much is ever done about pornography."

THE ONLY OBSCENITY LAW THAT WILL NOT FURTHER SUPPRESS SEXUALITY IS NO LAW AT ALL

"People seem to think that if it's there, it must be okay and there must be an official reason for it. We were hoping people would react more."

"We're glad with how it ended. That woman who tore it down was really brave. The fact that she either didn't read the messages, or chose to ignore them, but just struck out and ripped it down shows how overpowering the images are. It's difficult not to react with disgust."

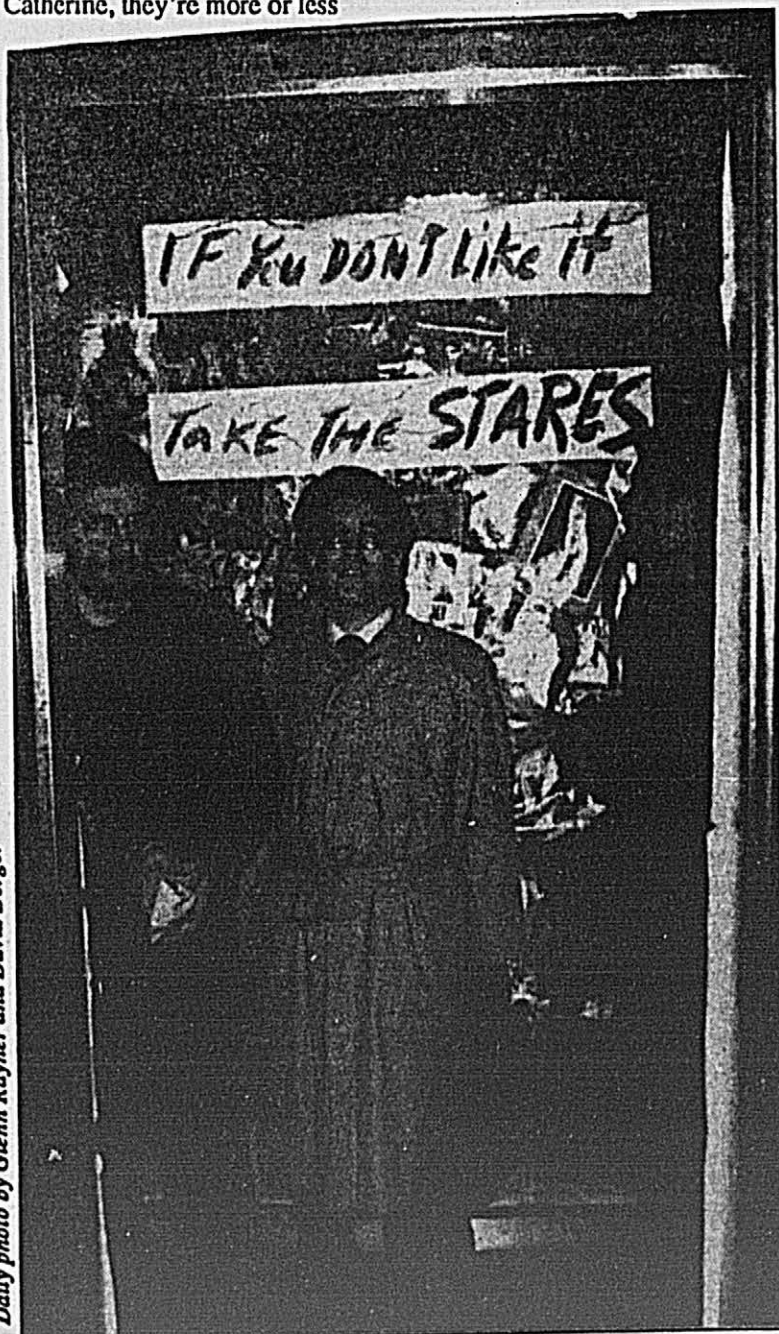
"People are unaware of the hatred contained in pornography. The change must come from education. People must learn to treat each other on equal terms, not as objects. We consider this action a success because it made a few people think."

Valerie Renwick, a member of the McGill Women's Union, saw the elevator experiment as positive action. "If people usually go out of their way to avoid pornography, in this situation they have to look at what it means to them," she said.

An organizer of last year's Forum on Non-sexist Language, who did not wish to be identified, said, "This action brings home what pornography really is—not just sexuality but exploitation. Men and women try to deny the influence of pornography by avoiding it but you can't. It pervades every level of our society."

Lisa Hardin, a co-ordinator of the Women's Union, noted that "It's important to challenge standard ways of viewing things through feminist representation. Reclaiming the meaning of images is one way of doing this."

Daily photo by Glenn Rayner and David Berger



Daily photo by Glenn Rayner and David Berger



McGill University - Department of Athletics

CAMPUS RECREATION

INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETIC PROGRAM

WINTER 1989

COURSE	COST*	COURSE	COST*
Personal Fitness Appraisal	\$25	Ice Climbing	\$45
Individual Weight Training	\$20	Cross Country Skiing	\$20
Staff Aerobics	\$63	Cross Country Ski Weekend	\$50
"Super Fit" Action Aerobics	\$25	Downhill Ski Weekend	\$70
Action Aerobics	\$20	Ballet	\$35
Low Impact	\$20	Jazz	\$25
Weight Training	\$15	Social	\$25
Weight Training Clinics	\$12	Aikido	\$30
Total Workout	\$1	Shorinjiryu Karate	\$30
Squash Intro	\$15	Shotokan Karate	\$30
Squash Advanced	\$15	Judo	\$30
Squash Individual Clinic	\$15	Tai Chi	\$30
Tennis Intro	\$15	Tae Kwon Do	\$40
Tennis Inter	\$15	Women's Self Defense	\$25
Tennis Rockland	\$60	Aquacises	\$20
Badminton	\$15	Diving (Springboard)	\$18
Archery	\$15	Stroke Clinic	\$16
Fencing	\$25	Swim Fit	\$24
Golf	\$15	Synchro Swim	\$20
Yoga	\$20	Yellow/Orange (Beginners)	\$20
Skating	\$20	Red/Maroon/Blue	\$21
Hockey	\$20	Green/Gray/White	\$24
CPR Basic	\$70	Bronze Cross	\$34
CPR Re-Certification	\$32	Bronze Medallion	\$32
Kayaking	\$25	Red Cross Level II Instructor	\$85
Equestrian	\$75	SCUBA	\$156

*Course Cost applies to **FULL TIME McGill Students** and **Gymnasium members**.

Registration begins **Wednesday, January 11, 1989** and continues through **January 27, 1989**

Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium

475 Pine Avenue West

18:00 to 21:00 hrs.

TOTAL WORKOUT

Starting **Saturday, December 3rd**, through the exam period, **Total Workout** will be held in the fitness room.

Maximum: 40 people

Cost: \$2/person

Last Day: December 17th

IMPORTANT NOTE

As of **January 9, 1989** **Total Workout** will be offered on **Sundays** from **12 noon to 1:00 p.m.**

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...or be round!

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Regular rentals begin **January 4th, 1989**.

For further information, please call:

398-7011

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WINTER 1989

Individuals are needed to fill the following positions:

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Experience and Certification an asset.

Interested individuals should apply to:

CAMPUS RECREATION - OFFICE G35

Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium

475 Pine Avenue West

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398-7011

INTRAMURAL SPORTS PROGRAM

WINTER 1989

SPORT	CATEGORY	COST	REGISTRATION
Basketball	M,W	\$50.00 (T)	Jan.3 - Jan.9
Ball Hockey	M	\$60.00 (T)	Jan.3 - Jan.9
Broomball	M,W,Co-Rec.	\$80.00 (T)	Jan.3 - Jan.9
Innertube Waterpolo	Co-Rec.	\$60.00 (T)	Jan.3 - Jan.9
Soccer (Indoor)	M,Co-Rec.	\$50.00 (T)	Jan.3 - Jan.9
Squash	M,W	\$5.00 (I)	Jan.3 - Jan.23
Table Tennis	M,W	\$5.00 (I)	Jan.3 - Jan.27
Volleyball	M,W,Co-Rec.	\$50.00 (T)	Jan.3 - Jan.9

*M=Men; W=Women; Co-Rec.=Co-Recreational

T=Team Entry Fee; I=Individual Entry Fee

*In many sports space is limited - Registration is on a first come, first served basis.

*Please note that registration deadlines are strictly adhered to in all instances.

For further information call 398-7011.

Campus Recreation Office - G-35

Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium

475 Pine Avenue West

GENERAL INFORMATION 398-7011

Echo and the charity women

by Derek Webster

A play with a title like *Eleemosynary* may not jump out as an imperative from the entertainment pages of the local newspaper. Yet it is without a doubt one of the best shows in Montréal at present.

In one extended act, *Eleemosynary* tells several stories. It is the intermingled lives of three women, explained through flashbacks. It is also three intellectuals coming to grips with their own intelligence. And it is the story of mother-daughter relationships.

The three women are the Wesbrooks. Barbara Campbell-Brown plays Dorothea, the grandmother, who, deprived of a college education, has turned to eccentricity to escape responsibility. However, this has helped drive away her brilliant daughter Artie (Geraldine Farrell), who has developed acute feelings of inadequacy as both an ex-runaway daughter and a mother. The third generation is Echo (Jennifer Morehouse), the national spelling champion, who is as strong and 'normal' as the other two are eccentric and irrational.

One is never truly drawn into the 'action' of the play, essentially because there is no action to be drawn into. It is a narration first and last. All of the characters, and especially Echo, explain and describe themselves to the audience, maintaining contact with the viewer but a certain distance from the situations portrayed.

Possibly because of the stage design, *Eleemosynary*'s structure of constant flashbacks is not confusing. A pastel, off-white canvas covers the whole stage, giving it a universality and timelessness that support the play's narrative style.

Attention to words and details are at a premium here. The women's names are unusually well-chosen, all making reference to ancient Greek and Latin classics. For these women, the classicism signifies their desire to learn and their love of language. However, conventional pathways of satisfying these desires have been closed to Dorothea and Artie, which makes Echo's education all the more important for them. Echo is suitably named, for she 'reflects' the attained dreams and desires of her elders.

For playwright Leo Blessing, the play is in a way an excuse to celebrate his obvious love for the spoken word in all its antiquity. It is appropriate, therefore, that Echo become the national spelling champion. She habitually spouts words that even Noah Webster did not know, making it necessary that a glossary in the programme supply (slightly humorous) definitions of some of the more obscure bits of vocabulary.



'*Eleemosynary*' ('of or pertaining to alms; charitable') is her favourite word, and perhaps appropriately so, for although the whole play centres around the characters' alienation from each other, the last few lines see Artie and Echo finally living together as mother and child, woman and woman.

This is a play about women directed by a woman, Ilana Linden. Consequently, one must keep a feminist perspective throughout. However, the play's treatment of and approach to the men that are involved is inconsistent. Dorothea feels no pain at her husband's death, while Artie loved her deceased husband very much, yet



both events are treated as equally insignificant. Echo, too, displays a certain viciousness when she metaphorically breaks the neck of a boy in the spelling contest final, yet the two other women feel a little sorry for the boy. Possibly this can be justified by the paradoxical nature of human emotion but, in any case, men are an insignificant part of *Eleemosynary*. One implication is that they are constantly "letting women down," either by lying to them, ignoring them, not being good enough for them or, in the extreme, dying on them.

However, this does not mean that Blessing's offering is zealously polemical. It is simply about three women and the relationships between them. But even these relationships can be considered faulty.

Dorothea's character is a strange one. She is very intelligent, but her years of self-induced eccentricity seem to have exacted

a heavy toll on her sanity.

From the start, Artie cannot handle Dorothea's nonsensical optimism. Only when Dorothea is dead can Artie become a 'grown up' and Echo's mother in a more than biological sense. Psychologically, this is a grim lesson in mother-daughter relations. Similarly, Dorothea's driving Artie away and 'stealing' Echo are hardly the actions of an ideal mother.

Gerry Farrel and Barbara Campbell-Brown give such good performances that it's almost a shame to say that Jennifer Morehouse as Echo steals the show... but she does. Though the importance of singing in the play is negligible, Morehouse's voice makes it worth having, as does her confident narration throughout.

Ilana Linden and Nick Kroetsch, the heads of Bulldog Productions, have launched the new company with a great production, hopefully boding well for the future.

Eleemosynary continues its run at the Théâtre Elysée until December 18. Call 843-4673

Modern writers display their wares at book store

by Mani Haghighi

Not often can one hear a written work read aloud by its author. But this week, The Ficciones bookstore, in collaboration with Galerie Oboro, will host Louis Dudek, "the first 'man of letters' in Canada," and Ann Diamond, described as Montréal's "post-feminist" writer. The two will be officially launching their latest works.

Dudek will be reading from his new collection of Critical Essays and Reviews, *In Defense of Art*, as well as his collection of poems *Infinite Worlds*. *In Defense of Art* consists essentially of reviews written by Dudek for *The Gazette* and *The Toronto Globe and Mail* between the mid 60's and later 80's, and has already made a lot of noise. Aileen Collins, who directed the 50's CIV/n magazine, has gone so far as to compare this collection to the work of George Woodcock and even Ezra Pound, (not to mention Robertson Davies, who seems to have become the yardstick for measuring the quality of Canada's contemporary writing).

Ann Diamond's novel, *Mona's Dancer* seems to interpret women's issues apart from their socio-economic context. In some respects this can be seen as a mid-irection of focus. She does not identify the economic forces of the environment forces as the key inaugurator of all social discrimination.

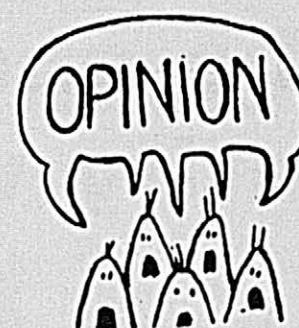
Bill Dodge, the Ficciones owner also promises a suprise performer for Sunday afternoon, so if feminist novels and Gazette articles sound redundant, at least the fascination with the unknown remains.

Next Sunday, at the same time, Douglas Glover and Michael Harris will be the guests at Galerie Oboro. Glover—a tobacco farmer in Southwestern Ontario will read from his new novel, *The South Will Rise at Noon*, while Harris will reveal some excerpts from his yet-to-be-published manuscript.

The presentation will take place December 4 at 14h, at La Galerie Oboro, located at 3981 Boul. St. Laurent #499. Ficciones Literary bookstore is open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays from 11h-18h, and on Fridays and Saturdays from 11h-21h, 111 Duluth O.

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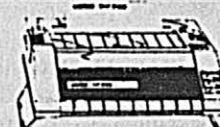
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Nitrates in your water

by Sharon Forrest

A woman walks over to the sink to add some tap water to her baby's formula. About half-way through the feeding, the mother watches in horror as the pink-white skin of her child rapidly becomes a lurid blue. She rushes to the phone to call Emergency. An ambulance arrives just in time to give the baby oxygen and save its life, but brain damage is still a possibility.

which do not damage the environment or people's health.

Nitrates enter water supplies mainly from field run-off. According to Stuart Hill, Professor of Ecological Agriculture at McGill University, "Only 50% of the applied nitrogen ever gets to the plant." The rest ends up in the run-off water which contaminates wells and reservoirs.

People who live in dry, intensely farmed areas as found in California and Israel are particu-

breeding, use of pesticides and fertilizers and increased crop production. The latter was of considerable importance to many Third World countries.

"Chemical fertilizers made for simpler farm management," said Smith, "but there was and is an environmental price to pay." The cost is in dollars too. According to Smith, chemical fertilizers are farmers' biggest expense.

is applied separately.

Seemingly unrelated factors like deforestation also contribute to nitrate pollution. In one American study presented in the March issue of *Technological*

University.

"If crops are grown in combination with legumes (soybean being an example) it increases the nitrogen content of the soil and adds organic matter, leading to a higher retention of water and nutrients," said Crober. He admitted that mixing of crops is not presently suitable for large-scale commercial production. But according to Smith, this will soon be changing.

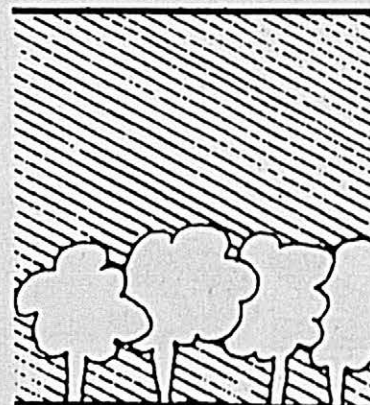
NITRATE LINKED TO CANCER AND TO ALGAL BLOOMS

Living organisms, including humans, will be the ones to bear the brunt of fertilizer induced damage to the environment. Apart from damaging hemoglobin, once inside the human body, nitrites can undergo conversion to N-nitrosocompounds which have been linked to cancer.

On the larger scale, nitrates and phosphates are the two major constituents of chemical fertilizers contributing to the eutrophication of lakes. Eutrophication means the nutrient level of the lake water is increased to such an extent that the algae population drastically increases (algal bloom). When these algae die, they are decomposed by bacteria, a process which requires oxygen. The oxygen in the water, therefore, is rapidly depleted and results in the death of fish and other aquatic life.

Over-fertilization makes it necessary for farmers to use more pesticides, which also damage the environment.

"The reason we have to use herbicides (weed-killers) is because nitrate containing fertilizers are vastly over-used,"



Review, removal of trees caused the field run-off to increase by 2 to 8 times. In a heavily cultivated area, nitrate pollution would also be increased proportionately.

NITRATE REMOVAL PROHIBITIVELY EXPENSIVE

Awareness of the problem of nitrate pollution is one thing, but actually doing something about it is another. In Denmark, a nitrate and phosphate removal plant has been set up, but this type of last-ditch implementation is prohibitively expensive.

Agriculture Canada wants to avoid the trouble before it happens—by replacing the chemical fertilizers with something else. In the past, organic or "natural" fertilizers like manure or compost were considered to be the solution. But it turns out that some so-called organic fertilizers can be just as bad as the chemicals.

"When organic fertilizers are broken down in the soil, the nutrients they release are rapidly converted to nitrate by bacteria. Therefore, the application of high levels of organic fertilizers brings about the same problems as chemical fertilizers," said Smith.

"The change away from chemical fertilizers will have to be long-term and subtle," said Charles Crober, associate director of the Fertilizer Division of Agriculture Canada. According to Crober, much of the movement from chemical to more natural fertilizers has been at the level of research only.

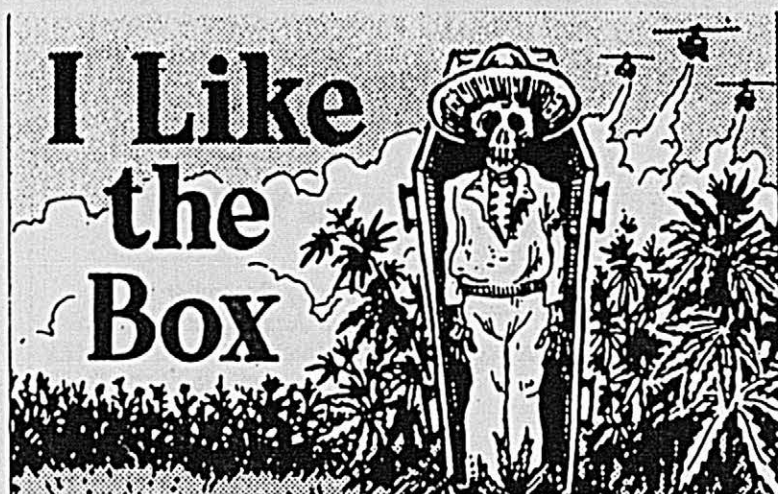
Many scientists in Canada and the rest of the world are examining the old, pre-Green Revolution methods of crop fertilization. Mixing of crops through rotation or growing different crops together are two traditional approaches currently being studied at Agriculture Canada and at MacDonald College of McGill

BACTERIAL FERTILIZERS

Bacterial nitrogen fixation is yet another alternative to chemical fertilizers under scientific scrutiny. Eighty per cent of the earth's atmosphere consists of nitrogen, but it is in a form plants are unable to use. Certain bacteria known as rhizobia are able to convert (fix) atmospheric nitrogen into a rough equivalent of nitrate—and they do it inside the plant.

Soil rhizobia infect the roots of certain types of plants. Together, the plants and bacteria construct root nodules in which the 'natural fertilizer' is made. When grown in the same area as nodulated plants, other crops benefit from diffused 'organic nitrogen' from the living and dead nodules.

Agriculture Canada has an ongoing program aimed at developing better strains of rhizobia which can make increased amounts of fertilizer for the plant.



The villain in this case is nitrate—a major component of plant fertilizers and an increasingly prominent source of water pollution.

Nitrate itself is not fatal. But once it gets into the body of an animal, certain enzymes change nitrate to nitrite which, as well as being linked to cancer, can damage hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying constituent of blood.

"Nitrite alters hemoglobin so that it is no longer able to transport oxygen in the body," said Donald Smith, professor of Plant Science at McGill. The result is equivalent to being smothered—from the inside.

Human infants under three months are the most vulnerable to nitrate poisoning. Infants have special fetal hemoglobin which is particularly sensitive to the action of nitrite. The 'blue baby' scenario described above has been documented in dry, agricultural areas which use well water.

Nitrate-containing fertilizers are used by farmers and gardeners everywhere. Nitrate water pollution used to be of little threat to Canada—a country which has 9% of the world's fresh water supply. But with global warming and intensive use of fertilizers, nitrate pollution could be a big problem in the 21st century, according to a recent report by the Science Council of Canada.

Agriculture Canada and university scientists are aware of the hazards associated with chemical fertilizers and are looking into phasing them out, in favor of alternative strategies

larly at risk of nitrate poisoning. Elevated input of chemical fertilizer into the soil, combined with low precipitation, leads to elevated concentrations of nitrates surface and groundwater.

Supplies of clean, drinkable water will become a rare commodity in the next century due to global warming and water pollution. As the surface water dries up or is contaminated, people will increasingly turn towards groundwater as a safe alternative. But with steadily elevating pollution from farm run-off, groundwater may no longer be a healthy option.

According to *Water 2020*, a recent report from the Science Council of Canada, "Groundwater pollution from agricultural sources is possibly the greatest and most intractable threat" to water supplies. The extent of groundwater pollution in Canada is presently unknown.

The trend toward chemical fertilizers began in the early 1950's. It was initiated, not by farmers, but by the cost effective decision to utilize ammunition factories left dormant from World War II. "Since the plants were already paid for and since the first steps of the reaction for making TNT are the same as the ones for making nitrate, the development of a large-scale fertilizer industry was quite easy," said Smith.

At first, chemical fertilizers seemed like a good idea. Their use spurred on the Green Revolution which began in the late 1950's. Characteristics of this revolution were improved plant



said Hill, adding that, "Mixtures of fertilizers and pesticides do not make a happy couple." The chemical combination of certain fertilizers and pesticides could be equally—if not more—harmful to the environment than when each



Unfortunately, this biologically produced fertilizer is limited to legumes—a group of plants which includes soybean, alfalfa and clover.

Agriculturalists would like to be able to put fertilizer-making nodules on the roots of corn, rice and wheat which make up 70% of all crops grown in the world. According to Smith, biological nitrogen research is moving into these cereals, but progress is slow due to the highly complex nature of the plant/bacterial interaction.

...1 000 Airplanes

continued from pg. 23

of transparent curtains before repeating themselves on each of the five planes, very closely resemble David Hockney's recent experiments with the techniques of photo-montage. But where Hockney would use many photographs to create a scene on a plain surface, Sirlin projects one photograph on many surfaces to achieve a some-

what similar effect.

Furthermore, an actor can walk in between these planes, hide behind the images, and even step through them. The effect is very bizarre and quite amazing. Its potentials are practically limitless. Here we have cinema with a real depth of field and a live actor, all happening on a theatre stage—foreshadowing, perhaps, the advent of

the eighth art.

1000 Airplanes on the Roof, quite unlike most of Philip Glass' previous collaborations, fails to offer a social message, and does not manage to convey a sympathetic human emotion. Its focus gets lost somewhere between Einstein's physics, Joyce's stream of consciousness and Darth Vader's wrath.

David Henry Hwang, Philip Glass, and Jerome Sirlin: realisers of 1000 Airplanes on the Roof.



If you have managed to pinch some tickets (there might be some left), go to Theatre Maisonneuve,

sink in your seat, absorb the music and the images and try hard to ignore that person who keeps running around the stage, muttering silly things. Chemical ingestables might help.

1000 Airplanes on the Roof runs until December 3rd at Theatre Maisonneuve. For ticket reservations call 842-2112. For another fascinating Philip Glass experience, Koyaanisqatsi Le Rialto on Wednesday December 7 at 21h30 is highly, highly recommended.

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Events

Thursday, December 1
McGill Juggling and Unicycling Club: Meeting at 16h in Union 425/426. For more info phone David: 499-0236.

GALOM: Beer Bash—non-alcoholic beverages also served. From 16h to 20h in Union 425/426. Food and Beverage Committee: Meeting at 15h in Union 302. A discussion of the current SSMU alcohol policy.

National Security Policy and the 1988 Israeli Elections: A lecture by professor Asherian Arian. 15h in the Arts Council Room. For further information contact professor J. Booth: 398-5064.

An evening of music followed by an open stage: At the Yellow Door Coffee House, 3625 Aylmer; doors open at 19h30. Admission is \$2.00. For more info call 398-6244 or 6243. Toys for Tots drive: At the Union Building, Nov. 29 to Dec. 2. Today and Friday are the final days. Bring toys or cash.

Friday, December 2
Total Workout: At 16h in the Currie Gym. All four gyms, 900 students max. All money donated to Gazette X-mas fund.

Japanese Film Festival: *Taketori Monogatari* (Princess from the Moon). Directed by Ichikawa Kon. Folklore and science fiction. An ancient Japanese story. 20h in Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium. Admission free. For more info: 398-6742 or 866-3429.

Saturday, December 3
Demo: Demo against sexual assault organized by ANEEQ. 13h30 at the Palais de Justice.

Hillel Chanukah Party: In Royal Victoria College at 18h. Refreshments served free.

Monday, December 5
Patient's rights: Dr. Henry Coopersmith speaking on how to ensure you are getting the care you are entitled to under the health care system. Temple Emanu-El Beth Shalom, 395 Elm Street, at 20h.

Nobel winning physicist speaks on bosons

by Marc Nantel

Carlo Rubbia is a leader in the field of high energy physics. In 1984 he shared the Nobel prize in physics for guiding a research team of 137 scientists from 25 different institutions to the discovery of the W and Z intermediate vector bosons (elementary subatomic particles).

Rubbia, a professor of physics at Harvard, has been awarded no less than eight honorary degrees from institutions around the world. He is now director-general designate of CERN (the European Centre for High-Energy Physics). He will take office in January 1989.

Carlo Rubbia was at McGill on the third and fourth of November as this year's invited speaker at the Anna I. McPherson conferences.

The first talk, intended for a general audience, was entitled "The discovery of the W and Z particles and our understanding of the universe." The second lecture

was a scientific talk and looked at the future in high energy physics research.

A large crowd was present at the general lecture which, though technical and lacking in focus, managed to keep most of the audience to the end.

Rubbia spoke about the building blocks of our world—atoms—and a host of other exotic small particles, such as protons, neutrinos and quarks. He explained how they interact through the four known forces, of which the most familiar are gravity and electromagnetism.

The other two forces, the weak and strong nuclear forces, hold the nucleus of the atom together. They are more difficult to research as they only act at very small distances. To see the effects of the nuclear forces, nuclear particles must be forced into collisions at very high speeds. To attain such velocities, particle physicists use 'particle accelerators.'

Particle accelerators range in

size from the one foot in diameter Betatron, built in the early 1930s, to the planned Superconducting Super Collider (SSC), which will be twice the length of Manhattan Island when it goes into operation in the mid-1990s.

When the particles collide in

an accelerator, the energy release produces a mess of other particles that require 1 000 tons of detectors and supercomputers to be analysed. Once the dust has settled, new particles or interactions are sometimes discovered.

The preceding scenario costs a lot of money. CERN's budget for one year alone is \$400 million. In an informal talk with physics students before the conference, Rubbia was asked how he justified spending so much on a science that deals with objects and phenomena so removed from everyday life.

He replied, "The most important problems we face today are the protection of our environment, feeding and curing people and finding new sources of energy. To solve these problems, we need science." Rubbia added, "Science is good business because it allows progress."

He went on to give examples of useful technology stemming from high energy physics; such as synchrotron radiation and nuclear magnetic resonance, used in diagnostic medicine and magnet technologies.

Rubbia also stressed the need for international collaboration on projects like those tackled by CERN. "At the time of its [CERN's] creation in 1954, there were only a small minority of people who believed that large

scale international collaboration would work," he observed. "Now CERN has 5000 users from all over the world."

Not all the research going on in the field of high energy physics is experimental. Theory and practice go hand in hand. Experimentalists have to prove or disprove theories by trying to verify their predictions.

The discovery of the W and Z bosons that gave Rubbia his Nobel prize was predicted by a theory called the 'Standard Model.' When Rubbia started his project, he knew he was looking for those specific particles. Now, particle physicists are building machines to find yet another elusive particle—the Higgs boson. But as Rubbia points out, "Nature didn't ask our opinion [on how to do things], so the ways we have to study it might find some limit one day." So as to whether the Higgs boson will be found soon: "I don't know, but we are working on it."

Rubbia ended his lecture by raising some of the open questions that now face physicists, such as how many elementary particles there are, and whether or not an elegant theory can be found which describes absolutely everything.

As Rubbia said, "There are enough projects in line to keep us busy until at least year 2000, at which time I will retire!"

ARE YOU A SCIENTIST? II by Mike Collins



Wet Globigerina and Red Gabriel

Caitlin Huckell

What is globigerina ooze?
-Miriam McKenzie, U1 Arts

Occurring only at ocean depths of 4000 km, globigerina is not something that the average person need worry about meeting on the street corner. It is a marine deposit made of the shells of tiny planktonic organisms. These organisms somehow manage to secrete shells made entirely out of calcium carbonate. This incredibly fine sediment exists over 130 million km² of the ocean floor.

Why does soil smell the way it does?
-Ann Phillips, U2 Psychology

The rich smell of soil is caused by micro-organisms (with a typi-

cally large name) called actinomyces. They only thrive in pH levels between 6.0 and 7.5, and help to breakdown organic matter, battling against the normal organisms of decay.

What causes red rain?
-Peter Davidson, U1 Arts

Peter Gabriel.

Red rain can also be caused by sand or dust which is rich in iron being carried by high level winds. The marauding water particles in the wind trap the sand particles and keep them captive until enough is captured that the total weight causes a rainfall.

The dust comes from arid areas, such as North Africa, and is deposited in more humid zones. A variation on red rain, red snow, has been observed as far away from the dust source as central Europe.

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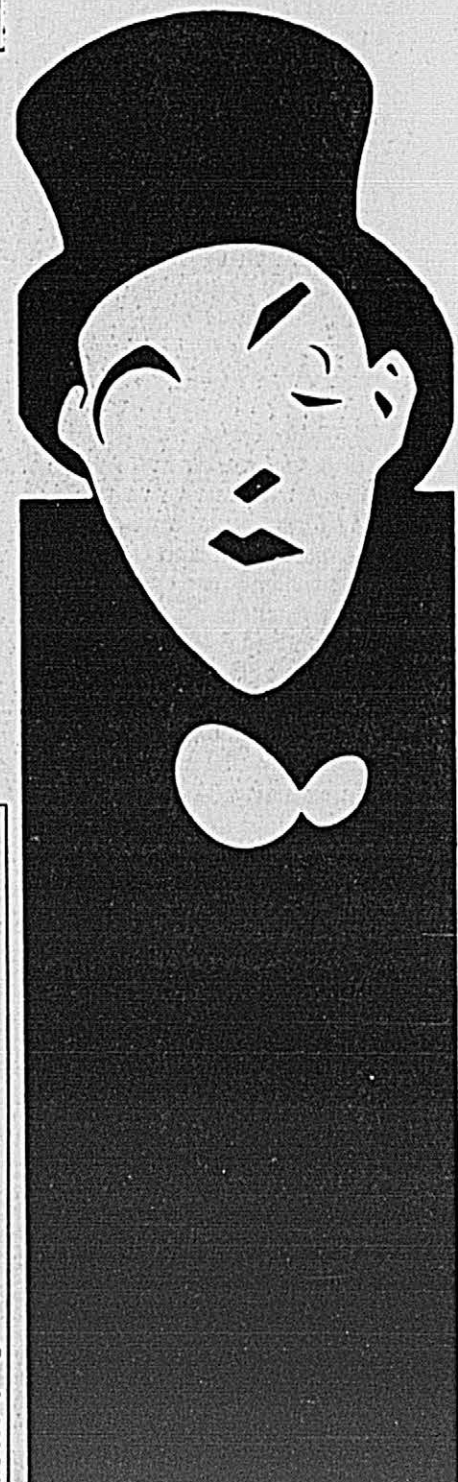
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Problems of infertility

by Tara Patel

The innate human desire to procreate is not on the minds of most McGill students. The fear of pregnancy probably hits closer to home. But when the time does come, approximately ten to twelve per cent of all North American couples will face the problem of infertility.

"Fertility and Infertility: New Developments and Technologies" was the title of a lecture given by Dr. Louis St. L. O'Dea of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Montréal General Hospital. O'Dea is an assistant professor of medicine at McGill.

The lecture on November 15 was the second in the 1988-89 series "From Bench to Bedside", sponsored by the McGill medical faculty. The series explores the impact of medical research on patient care.

Infertility is the final result of many diseases. The clinical definition of infertility, given by O'Dea, is the inability to conceive after one year of unprotected intercourse.

Data concerning infertility is limited, but it is known that the number of cases for young women in the United States and Canada increased between 1965 and 1976. Dr. O'Dea attributes this to a marked rise in sexually transmitted diseases during this time period.

Gonorrhea is the major cause of Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID). PID is the major cause of tubal obstruction. Tubal dysfunction or deformity, along with similar uterine and cervical problems, are the most common mechanical problems of fertilization (referring to the mechanics necessary for the sperm to reach the egg).

Cases of infertility are also rising because of postponed child-bearing. Canadians want less children, and Canadian women now are having them at the average age of 26 for the first child and 28 for the second, instead of in their early twenties. "The chance of developing fertility problems increases with age," said O'Dea.

Fertility declines after age 30 and women over the age of 35 have a two-fold greater risk of spontane-

ous abortion than do women under the age of 20. Studies of populations that do not normally practice contraception show that the peak of female fertility is age 25. At this age, many women are still students, or are just embarking on demanding careers.

Dr. O'Dea did not discuss the relationship between contraceptive usage and infertility. It has been reported, however, that women who stop using the Pill generally take a longer time to become pregnant, in part because many women do not menstruate naturally immediately after discontinuing oral contraceptive usage. Also, IUD usage increases the risk of PID which in turn may lead to infertility.

Problems with the male reproductive system cause thirty per cent of infertility problems. In 10 per cent of these cases, infertility is due to a low sperm count.

"A count less than 20 million per milliliter is low enough to cause problems," said O'Dea. Low sperm counts can be a result of testicle damage caused by mumps, drugs or environmental toxins. O'Dea also emphasized that the problem may be in the quality of sperm, not just the quantity.

Sperm motility and morphology can affect fertility. The sperm must find its way up the birth canal, locate the egg and then penetrate it. One method to analyze sperm qual-

ity, artificial insemination is a well-known technique. The sperm is put into the uterus using a syringe. The success rate is about 60 to 80 per cent. These numbers are lower if frozen sperm are used.

At birth, female ovaries contain about one million potential eggs, or follicles. Perhaps as little as 400 are destined to reach maturity. The rest degenerate during their development so that by menopause few remain.

Ovulation is the release of the mature ovum or egg from one of the ovaries. Ovarian function is cyclical, hence the cyclical nature of female fertility.

The menstrual cycle has three components. During the follicular phase an egg matures. Then it is released. Finally, during the luteal phase, the cells surrounding the egg enlarge and the entire mass becomes the corpus luteum. If pregnancy does not occur the corpus luteum degenerates after 10 days.

"The menstrual cycle is under hormonal control," explained Dr. O'Dea. A single egg matures after about two weeks under the influence of GnRH, FSH, LH and estrogen hormones. Through an intricate series of interactions of these hormones upon each other and upon the surrounding cells fertilization is possible for about 24 hours each month. But because of this system's complexity, many things

can go wrong. lems, Dr. O'Dea began his discussion of infertility treatment with ovulation induction. Ovulation induction is the artificial stimulation of the ovaries to produce eggs. It involves drug therapy to affect these problems by controlling the hormone balance. The type of drug given depends upon the type of problem. For example, LH and FSH levels are increased to stimulate estrogen production. Success varies.

Another major aspect of infertility treatment is surgery. When the problems are mechanical, surgery may be necessary on the ovaries, fallopian tubes or uterus. Microsurgery is the general trend. Dr. O'Dea feels that surgery should be done before less successful therapies, such as in vitro fertilization, are attempted to reverse infertility. In vitro means that fertilization of the egg by the sperm occurs in a test tube.

Despite this bias against in vitro fertilization, it is the newest technology in the treatment of infertility, and much of O'Dea's lecture concentrated on it.

Since 1978, in vitro fertilization technology has improved. As O'Dea explained, "Relying on the woman's natural ovulation cycle was not reliable or practical." Ovulation is now induced in order to better control the cycle.

"IVF should be a last ditch effort to achieve pregnancy," said O'Dea. "If, for example, tubal obstruction is the problem, surgery should first be tried."

Female follicles are removed from the ovary, washed with a sperm sample, allowed to divide and are then put into the uterus. In July 1978, Louise Brown was born, the world's first 'test tube' baby.

The technique can be performed using donor eggs and donor sperm if necessary.

A barren history

Humankind has probably pondered the question of fertility since its origins. During the Ice Age, our ancestors' survival was precarious and children were paramount to the continuity of the tribe. Women's breasts and hips, symbolic of fertility, are the most prominent features of the Venus of Willendorf sculpted 25 000 years ago.

Many different and bizarre theories about fertility have been proposed over the ages.

—The Egyptians wrote of their belief in the existence of a continuous passageway between the vagina and the rest of the body in a fertile woman. Their fertility test was simple. A clove of garlic was placed in the vagina of a woman. Only if her breath smelled of garlic the next day was she deemed fertile.

—Greek medicine advanced a little further. Aristotle is credited as being the first in recorded history to write down the fact that intercourse is necessary for conception. He used the Egyptian ideas to test female fertility, and for male fertility, a sperm buoyancy test. If sperm sunk in water it was fertile due to its thickness, but if it floated, the man was sterile.

—The Roman Soronus, named father of gynecology, concluded

that the purpose of menstruation was for conception. He also attributed the rampant Roman infertility in part to the very very hot water into which many males plunged at the bathhouses.

—During the Middle Ages, the French physician Jean Dubois put forth the theory that infertility was caused by a bad fit between the penis and vagina.

—In the Renaissance, Gabriele Falloppius named, among other organs, the Fallopian tubes. Reinier de Groof described the ovary. Queen Elizabeth I of England, the so-called Virgin Queen, proclaimed "I am a barren woman."

—During the 18th century, Leeuwenhoek, using frogs, proved that physical contact must occur between the sperm and the egg for fertilization to occur. Previously vapours were thought to be involved.

—Hence the advent of modern medicine. During the early 1900s, endocrinology became important in the study of infertility. Hormones were discovered. In the past two decades, techniques such as ovulation induction, microsurgery and in vitro fertilization have been developed.

ity is the Hamster Egg Penetration Assay. Human sperm and hamster eggs are incubated for two hours. The ova are then examined for sperm penetration.

In some infertility cases, all systems are functioning normally except that the male's sperm cannot properly penetrate the egg.

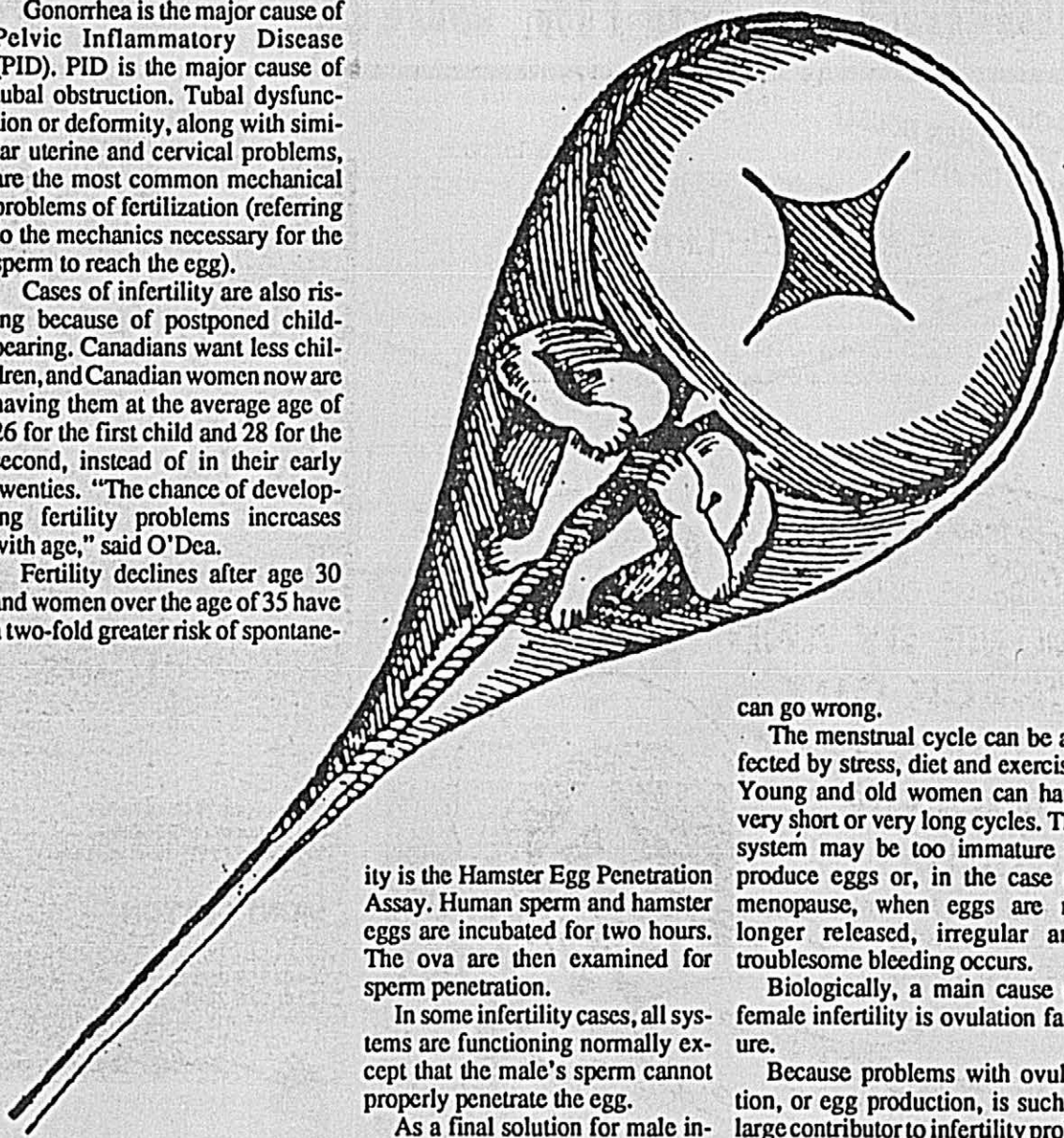
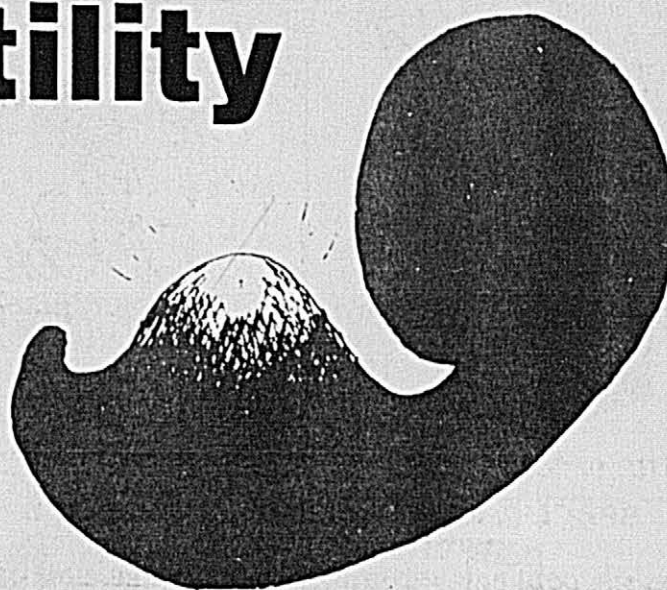
As a final solution for male in-

can go wrong.

The menstrual cycle can be affected by stress, diet and exercise. Young and old women can have very short or very long cycles. The system may be too immature to produce eggs or, in the case of menopause, when eggs are no longer released, irregular and troublesome bleeding occurs.

Biologically, a main cause of female infertility is ovulation failure.

Because problems with ovulation, or egg production, is such a large contributor to infertility prob-





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Birdwatchers see more than beaks

by E. Dunn

Watching the birds at your feeder on a wintry Saturday morning while drinking coffee and reading the paper doesn't sound like science. Yet thousands of participants in Project FeederWatch, a continentwide bird feeder survey, are proving that their armchair observations can answer some important questions about the number and variety of birds at feeders.

Feeder owners ask such questions as: Why aren't there many Evening Grosbeaks this winter;

what can I do to discourage Starlings; and why does my neighbor get all the Nuthatches while I have none?

By counting the numbers and kinds of birds at their feeders, FeederWatch observers gather data that is helping to provide answers to these and similar questions. At the same time, the information helps scientists to monitor changes in winter bird distributions and to study the effects of weather and habitat on the number of customers at bird feeders.

"Project FeederWatch was started in 1987 by the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology," explains Dr. Erica Dunn, project coordinator.

"The results from the first year are already providing us with insights about birds at feeders. For example, we're learning that the most abundant birds, such as House Sparrows or Starlings, are not necessarily the most widespread — of the 244 bird species reported by

FeederWatch participants, Dark-eyed Juncos were present at more feeders than any other kind of bird.

"Also, we can track winter bird populations across the continent — last winter most of the 4 000 Project FeederWatch participants noted unusually high numbers of Pine Siskins, a small finch. High numbers of siskins were not localized events, but occurred from Alaska to Florida. Further analysis should enable us to follow the siskins' travels during the winter of 1987."

Anyone who is able to identify the birds at their feeders is welcome to join Project FeederWatch. Counts are made on one or two days every two weeks from November until April, and then recorded on special computer-readable forms. FeederWatchers pay \$9 annually to support the project, and in return receive two issues of *FeederWatch News*, featuring up-to-date results of the survey and interesting notes on bird feeding and the species that frequent feeders.

IBM shows off at McGill

by Kate Williams

Disorders.

can't have one without the other."

Demonstrations of the latest McGill research using IBM microcomputers to explore frontiers in science, medicine and engineering will take place at a university reception Thursday, December 1, in the School of Human Communications

The demonstrations will show the progress made since McGill and IBM Canada signed a three year cooperative agreement in October 1987. According to psychology professor Mark Seidenberg, coordinator of the agreement, "what we learn in basic research using these machines goes into our teaching and real-world applications. You

Using the new machines, McGill researchers are currently investigating the treatment of language impairments in those suffering from brain injury, and the processes of learning to read and pronounce words. Other research develops computer software to match organ transplant donors with recipients, predict adverse drug reactions, and evaluate the prognoses of patients with heart disease.

In a recent interview, Professor Seidenberg, who is also part of the McGill Centre for Cognitive Science, discussed three of the research projects: language in a non-speech mode, language pathology, and learning to read.

Seidenberg is developing a neural network computer model that learns to recognize words and pronounce them. The work shows potential for improving literacy, as this process is important to becoming a skilled reader. The research findings may help dyslexic children who, despite adequate intelligence and opportunity to learn, have failed to acquire good reading skills.

With regard to language in a non-speech mode, Seidenberg underlines the fact that McGill has one of the leading signed language laboratories in the world, the only one in Canada. Its director, Professor Laura Petitto, is examining language acquisition in deaf and hearing children. Petitto is also pioneering research into the indigenous Québécois signed language.

"Contrary to what people naively tend to think, there isn't one international sign language; there are different ones, just like there are different spoken languages," comments Seidenberg. "In Québec there are two distinct sign languages in use in the francophone and anglophone communities, with different syntaxes and vocabularies — autonomous languages, not derived from speech."

Petitto's research is having a profound effect on deaf peoples' perceptions of themselves, since it shows that the languages they have developed are not "imitations", but genuine languages of power and complexity.

Research using the IBM computers in studying language pathology is significant for a variety of reasons, said Dr. Gloria Waters of McGill's School of Human Communication Disorders, and a member of the McGill-IBM coordinating committee. She is presently investigating problems in using speech or in writing and reading after brain injury, in collaboration with Seidenberg, Petitto and others, for evidence to show how these skills are acquired by the brain.

More precise diagnosis of language disorders leads to better methods of treatment, and can link up with already-existing methods such as brain scans to improve our understanding of language capacity and its impairments.

The McGill-IBM computer agreement has created a modern computer-based teaching laboratory in the Department of Psychology, and another lab in the Faculty of Engineering for the teaching of artificial intelligence, computer science and engineering.

Hyde Park

Second Pugwash Conference

The second annual McGill/MIT Pugwash conference is upon us. All students and professors are invited to attend. Last year's conference, at McGill, was a big success; help us make this year's conference at MIT even better. The conference will focus on the interaction between society, technology, and the environment and how each can exacerbate or mitigate disasters, viz, we will discuss drought, flooding, famine, deforestation, agriculture, and energy.

The conference has a tentative title: Recurring Disasters: Breaking the Chain. We invite all students and professors to participate; we are still open to suggestions for workshops and panel discussions. Students, speak with and recruit your favourite professor, s/he may be willing to lead a workshop or participate in a panel discussion. Better yet, lead a discussion yourself. The conference is sponsored by Hunger Action Group, and Technology for Development, as well as the McGill and MIT student Pugwash groups. We are particularly interested in social-scientists who are familiar with the effects of technology upon developing nations, eg. geographers, sociologists, anthropologists.

We leave for Cambridge, Massachusetts Friday morning, January 20, and the conference will open with a keynote address by Dr. Helena Norberg-Hodge that evening. We return to McGill Sunday afternoon, January 22. All participants are asked to pay a nominal fee to cover van rental and gas, approximately forty dollars; a deposit of five dollars should be paid as soon as possible. All interested persons should leave their names with Steve, at 284-5200.

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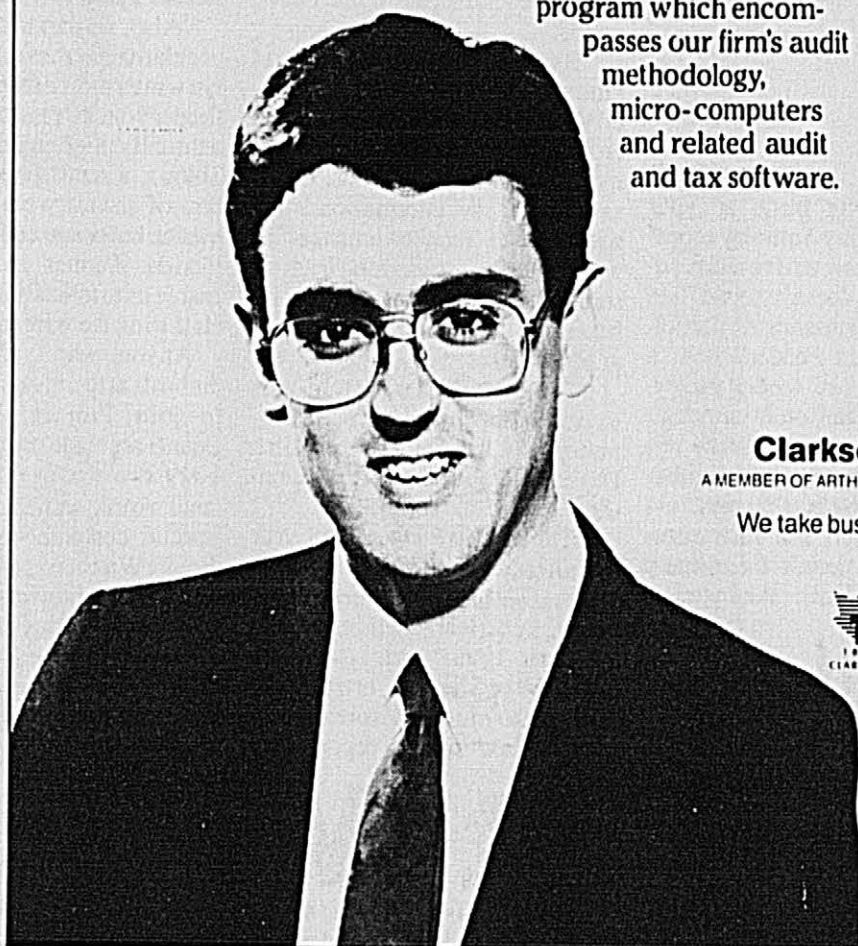
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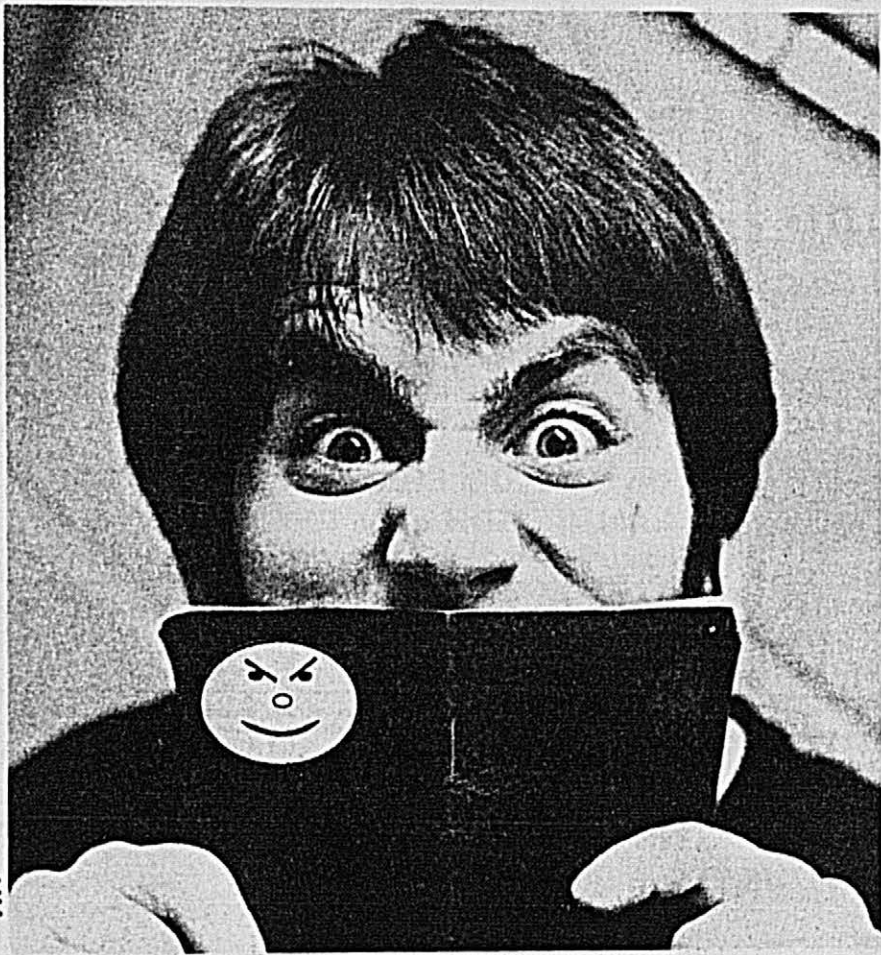
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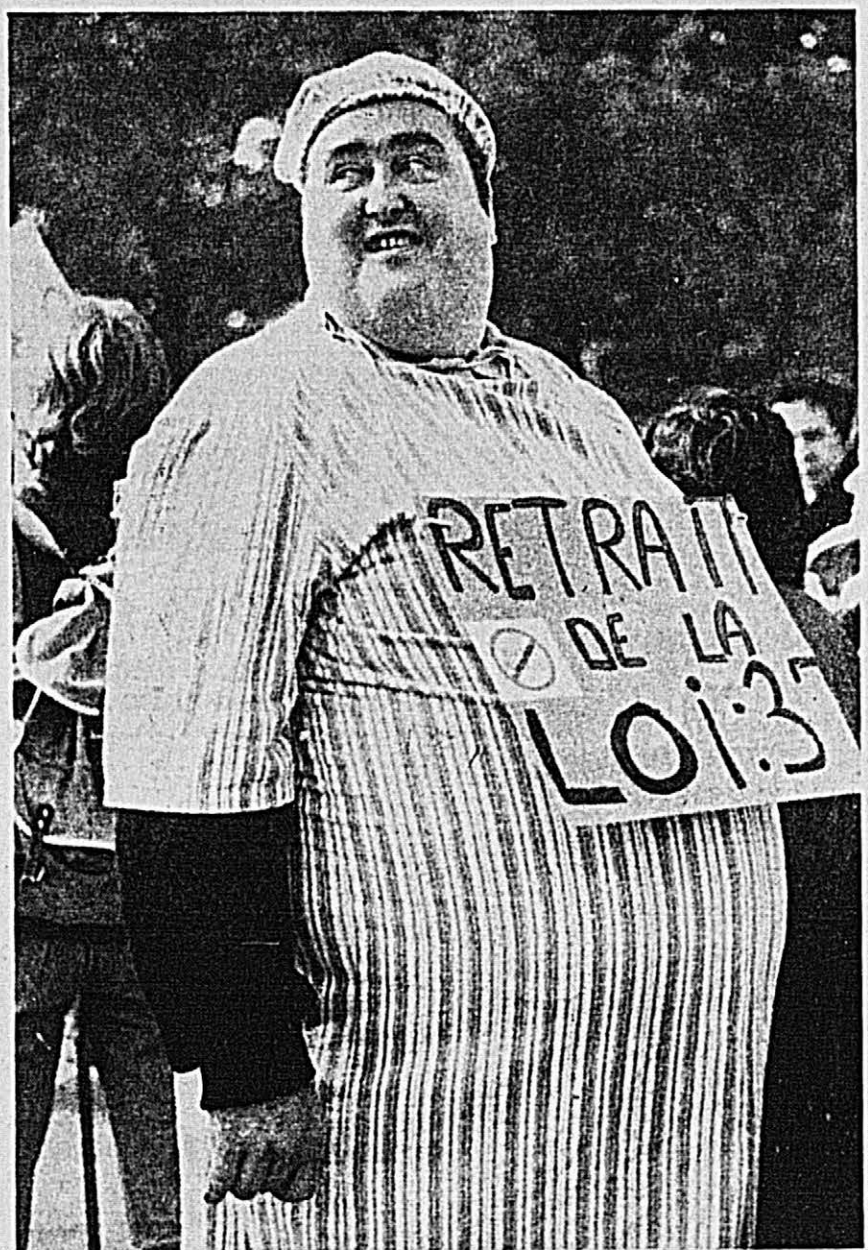
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- Archimedes

Photo Essay by Heidi Hollinger & Raina Susnick

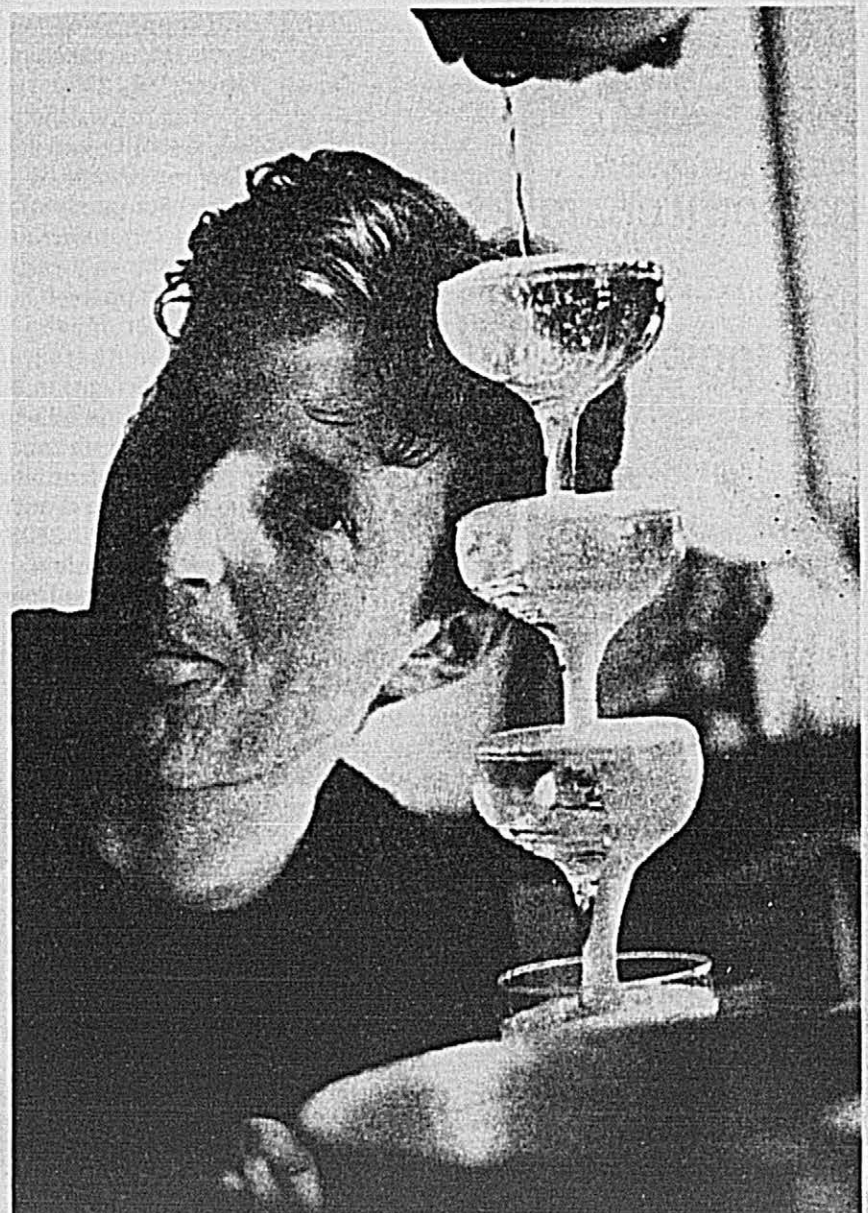


RS



RS

George demonstrating his rights



HH

**If no one seems to understand, start your own
revolution, cut out the middleman —Billy Bragg**

Remember the staff party. Please come. Please do not bring all your friends. One or two I guess. If you have any. It's where the ed board was, you know, the obnoxious one's nice house. And we expect more than just the eds. We want writers, layout, photographers, graphix drips, debutantes, peaceniks, gay suffragettes, mods, slaves, sorceresses, yolks, avon ladies, avon lady killers, clones, even the evil ex-editors, comedy kinkies, get that long distance feeling photo eds, demonic dailyite dinos, birdwatchers and IBM clones, Elvis fans with pink fuzzy dice. And the office maid. Thanks, sugarlips.

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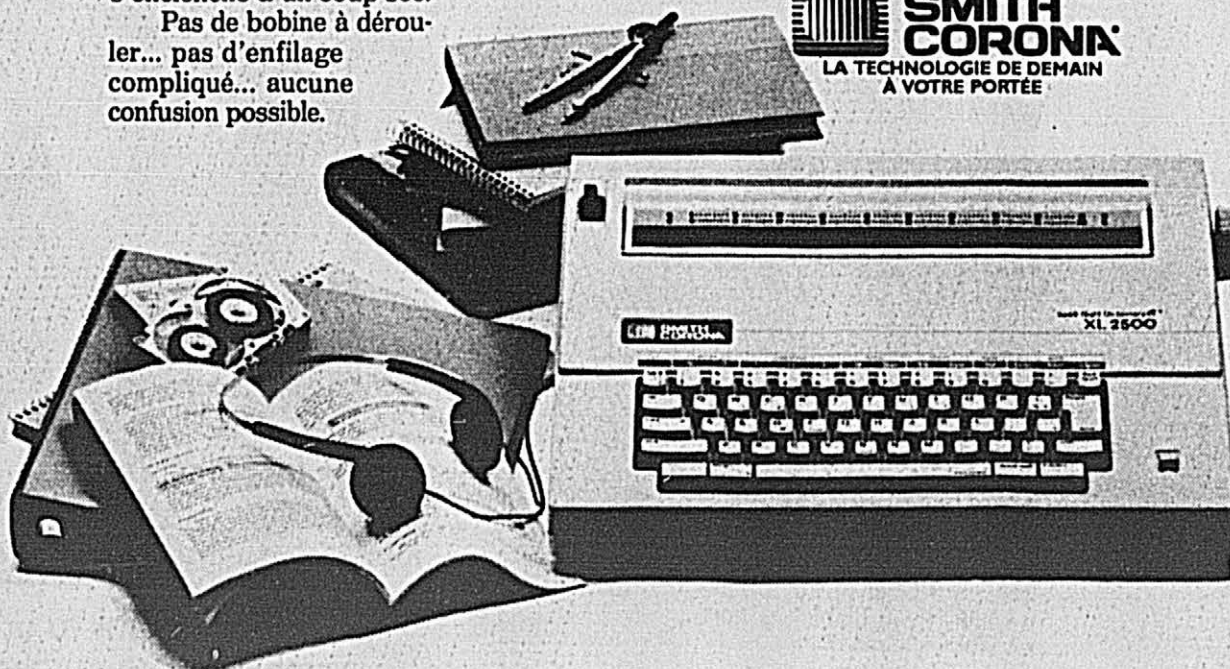
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Ukrainian famine debate heats up

The following is an analysis piece submitted in response to the Canadian University Press feature "Famine: fact or fiction" which ran in the McGill Daily of November 2.

Roman Serbyn

Within the last two years, the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 has become an important topic of discussion in the Soviet Union. Soviet newspapers and journals, both in Ukraine and in Russia, are replete with memoirs of famine survivors and discussions by historians, writers and intellectuals in general. High-ranking party officials no longer deny the historicity of the tragedy, and even Shcherbytsky, the reactionary boss of Ukraine, recently felt obliged to admit that the famine did occur.

The famine was discussed at the 19th Party conference, held in Moscow last June. On this occasion, Borys Oliynyk, secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union (UWU), called for the publication of a "White Book" on the crimes of the Stalin era. Oliynyk further demanded that the people finally be told the "true reasons for the starvation of millions of Ukrainians." In Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, the Party committee of the local branch of the UWU decided to bring out a commemorative book on the famine and appealed to historians, social scientists and famine survivors to assist him with documentary material.

While the Soviet Union has not as yet produced any monograph or extensive collection of documents on the famine, a wealth of material has been published in the periodical press. The frankness of some of the recent Soviet literature on the famine may come as a surprise.

First, it provides graphic descriptions by eye-witnesses of the horrors of the famine. S. Latyshev was a twenty year old student when he visited villages in the Kharkiv region in April 1933. He writes:

"No domestic animals were left in the villages, and even dogs, cats and other animals disappeared. Even sparrows were rarely seen in the streets. Everything had been eaten, whether living or dead. Leather footwear, sawdust, straw and chaff was consumed. When the snow thawed in the fields people caught gophers, moles, mice, and other rodents—all were eaten.

"That spring, there was not a household where someone had not died from the famine. Whole families died out; there was no one to dig communal graves. Peasants mobilized by the village Soviet dug the earth with difficulty and many died there themselves. Decomposing corpses lay in houses for weeks. The stench spread far beyond the villages. By the beginning of June, not more than a quarter of the population remained in the villages, but they also were incapable of any work." (*Argumenty i Fakty*, Moscow, 1988, no. 32)

Driven by hunger to beastly behaviour, some people resorted to cannibalism. Children were the prime victims, but adults also perished.

"In some people famine devoured all that was human in their soul and bred in its place beastly instincts...In our village, one man became insane from hunger; he butchered, cooked and then ate, first his mother and then his wife." (*Molod' Cherkashchyny* Cherkasy, Ukraine, 1988, no. 30)

Second, the sources show the circumstances which brought on the famine. The witnesses are unanimous: the famine was not the result of any natural calamity. I. M. Khmil'kovskii writes:

"In 1932...I visited the fields of the Kiev and Kirovohrad regions and can testify that in 1932 there was no serious drought in Ukraine." (*Ogonek*, Moscow, 1988, no. 12)

The famine was the result of confiscation of foodstuffs, first from the collective farm, and then from each of its members. House searches entrusted to specially recruited 'activists' were carried out with great cruelty and complete disregard for the survival of the plundered families:

"They came, as usual, unexpectedly: two men from the collective and an 'activist' from the city. They poked iron-tipped rods into the ground in the yard and the garden looking for buried grain. Finding nothing, since there was nothing left, they entered the house as the family sat down to a dinner of potatoes—the only food left. Cursing, they took all the potatoes from the

house, even the cooked ones from the table, and carried them to the cart outside. Then they started looking for hidden food in the house. They found none. As they were about to leave, the 'activist' noticed that the three-year-old daughter, clinging in fear to her mother's skirts, clutched in her hand a potato from dinner. The 'activist' grabbed this last peice of food from the child's hand, threw it to the ground and crushed it with his boot." (*Literaturna Ukraina*, Kiev, 1988, no. 45).

Third, survivors, eye-witnesses, and some writers do not hesitate to refer to the tragedy as "man-made famine", "artificial famine", "extermination by starvation" or even "genocide". V. Pakharensko, commenting on the fact that the famine also touched some regions of Russia and Kazakhstan points out, "the uniqueness of our [Ukrainian] tragedy lies only in this, that the social-class genocide coincided in Ukraine with the cultural-national [genocide]" (*ibid.*)

It would be ludicrous for anyone in the Soviet Union today to pretend that the famine never existed. But this was not the case in the past. Until Gorbachev's *glasnost* became more firmly entrenched, the subject remained taboo as the Soviet regime tried to keep this most atrocious of Stalin's crimes a secret, both at home and abroad. Soviet citizen's who dared speak of the famine were repressed while critical foreigners were denounced as anti-Soviet fascists. As a result, in place of the famine, Soviet historiography was left with just another "blank spot."

In the West, the Ukrainian famine was well known at the time of its occurrence, both to the Moscow based Western press and Western governments. Documents of the British Foreign Office recently opened to the public reveal that the British and Canadian governments were very well informed about the tragedy, but preferred to ignore it. Malcolm Muggeridge and other honest reporters published accurate accounts in papers willing to print them.

But Western apologists of Stalinism disputed authentic reporting on the Ukrainian famine, the most notorious among them was Walter Duranty of the *New York Times* who in private conversation allowed that as many as 10 million people may have died from the famine, but in public called the famine a fabrication. Militant famine denial was continued into the Brezhnev and early post-Brezhnev era. In 1983, Podakin, Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, called the famine a myth, and this charge was repeated the following year in a pamphlet emanating from the Manitoba Students Movement (Marxist-Leninist).

In the most recent years the old tradition of genocide denial was picked up and outdated by Jeff Coplon of the *Village Voice*, and the "jack of all trades," Douglas Tottle. It is these luminaries whose "penetrating" studies remind us of Holocaust deniers—A.R. Butz's *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, among others, that Donne Flanagan of the Canadian University Press chose to go to for inspiration.

In her article, "Famine: Fact or Fiction" (*McGill Daily*, Nov. 21) Donne Flanagan confuses three

interrelated but distinct issues with regard to the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33. a) the historicity of the event, b) its classification as genocide, and c) the use of photographic documentation. Let us examine the three issues.

The historicity of the famine is so obvious today that no one in his or her right mind would challenge it. Even Coplon and Tottle admit the famine did take place. The article's title "Famine: Fact or Fiction?" can thus only be the result of stupidity or ignorance.

Can the famine legitimately be qualified as genocide. Michael R. Marrus, professor of History at the University of Toronto, and author of *The Holocaust in History*, in his forward to *The Foreign Office and the Famine: British Documents on Ukraine and the Great Famine of 1932-33*, comes to the conclusion that the evidence presented by the British documents suggests that there was a genocidal attack upon Ukrainians. Leo Kuper, professor emeritus at the UCLA, author of *Genocide*, a pioneer work on the subject, writes in his latest work, *The Prevention of Genocide*, about the "many millions who died in the Soviet man-made famine of 1932-33." Kuper accepts the argument that "this artificially induced famine was in fact an act of genocide, designed...to undermine the social basis of a Ukrainian national renaissance."

We can see from the above discussion that the Ukrainian famine is now accepted as genocide by a growing number of Soviet citizens (including members of the Communist Party) and serious scholars in the West. People who only a few years ago refused to publicly recognize the famine as genocide, because of the fear of repression

continued on pg 42



...Ukrainian famine debate

Continued from pg. 41

(Soviet Union) or due to lingering doubts left by lack of readily available documentation (West) are now more open to the genocide theory.

As new evidence becomes available with further publication of Soviet sources, the opposition to the famine-genocide concept diminishes.

The reader will have noted that up to this point no mention was made of the famine photographs.

We do not need the photographs to prove the historicity of the famine; nor does the interpretation of the

genocidal nature of the man-made calamity depend on them. The photographs constitute just one element in the documentary stock, and as such they are best used in conjunction with other documents. It is basically dishonest to suggest, as do Coplon, Tottle and Flanagan, that the whole issue of famine-genocide hinges on the photographs.

One last point needs to be clarified about the photographs of the famine of 1921-23, and the tragedy they portray. Tottle's basic argument comes down to the following claim: the film makers use of photographs depicting a natural famine of 1921-22 in Russia, to prove the existence of an alleged man-made famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine. Were this claim true, Tottle would have a case, but he is wrong on several counts.

First there was a famine in Ukraine which lasted from 1921 to 1923 (and not 1922), and most of the photographs in the film were from this famine in Ukraine and not from the concomitant Russian disaster.

Second, the Ukrainian famine of 1921-23 was also man-made. In spite of the drought in its Southern provinces, Ukraine had enough grain to feed its entire population, but on the condition that this food be kept in the country and not exported. Soviet authorities removed from Ukraine several times the amount of foodstuffs necessary to feed the 1.5 to 2 million people who died in the country from starvation. The first year of the famine, Ukrainian grain was sent to Russia to feed the Russian cities and the famished population along the Volga; the second year Ukrainian grain was sold in Western Europe. Aid offered by foreign countries was accepted immediately for the Volga but it was let into Ukraine only eight months later.

Since both famines in Ukraine were man-made, it was quite legitimate to use the photographs from the famine of the 1920s as well as those from the 1930s. The weakness of the film lies not in using these photographs but in not sufficiently explaining and stressing the first famine. This, however, has no bearing on the authenticity of the famine-genocide of the 1930s. To suggest the opposite, as Coplon, Tottle and Flanagan do, is to display a complete lack of intellectual integrity.

For an article written by a bureau chief of the Canadian University Press, "Famine: Fact of Fiction" is a disappointment. What at first sight appears to be an objective piece of investigative journalism turns out to be nothing more than a slick bit of propaganda for genocide-denial. Discussing a historical event, Flanagan falls back on the opinions of professors of mathematics, statistics, and cinematography; there isn't one historian in the lot. Rehashing dated discussions, she ignores the latest literature on the subject, the documents which have been published in Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union. What educational purpose can such journalism serve?

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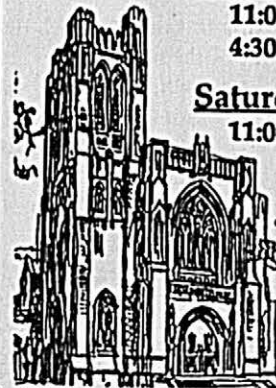
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30 years after blacks were finally admitted to the National Hockey League, there are still only a handful of non-white players, who must endure racist slurs from both fans and teammates. Outstanding black players are hired at the lowest wages, judged more for the colour of their skin than the quality of their play, and few of the success stories have been willing to speak out on NHL racism.

by Max Wallace
Canadian University Press

The Montréal Forum. A Canadiens forward comes streaking down the right side and lets loose a blistering slapshot towards the net, only to be thwarted by the goalie's glove which comes out to snare the puck.

At the same instant, a voice from the stands shouts, "Nice save, nigger."

If Grant Fuhr, known as 'Cocoa' by his teammates, hears the taunt, he doesn't even flinch. The Edmonton Oilers superstar is one of only a handful of black hockey players now in the National Hockey League. Although it has been 30 years since the league admitted its first black player, Fuhr is the first to make his mark in a game where the complexion of a player is usually expected to match the ice surface.

"I've never had any real problem because of my colour," says Fuhr after an Oilers practice at the Northland Coliseum. "I'm just an individual like anybody else. Sure there are people out there who can't accept that but I can and that's all that's important."

Since he broke in as an 18-year-old rookie seven years ago, Fuhr has established a solid reputation. His former teammate Wayne Gretzky has called him the "best goaltender in the history of the NHL." Yet he has never really achieved the recognition usually warranted by that sort of praise. Until last year, for example, his salary was well below that of Edmonton's recently traded backup goaltender Andy Moog, whose statistics pale in comparison.

Many eyebrows were raised three years ago when a highly unusual arrangement between Fuhr and Edmonton coach Glen Sather was revealed in which Fuhr paid Sather \$100 a month to manage his finances. Explaining the arrangement, Sather called Fuhr a "dumb kid."

While Fuhr shrugs off these details, others insist that his treatment cannot be ignored. According to Bobby White, Director of Montréal's West End Sports Association, Fuhr is lucky to be playing at all.

"If Fuhr didn't wear a mask, he may never have even been recruited," says White, who has been developing and representing black athletes for the past ten years. "How

many people are even aware that he's black?"

Fuhr is the archetypal black athlete who must "grin and bear it" in order to survive the racist domain of the NHL, White says.

Considerable racial progress was made in pro sports during the late 1940s and early 50s. When Jackie Robinson shattered baseball's long-time colour barrier in 1946, it presaged the arrival of a multitude of black athletes in other mass-appeal sports.

It didn't take long, once they had the chance to play, for blacks to prove that they were equally capable. The National Football League always had a small sampling of non-white players but only after 1946 did blacks enter the league in vast numbers. Professional basketball signed its first black player in 1950.

But the National Hockey League was the hardest nut for integrationists to crack.

The name above Bobby Orr in the NHL's all-time player list is Willie O'Ree. Like Orr, O'Ree played for the Boston Bruins and was a major factor in hockey history.

In 1958, O'Ree became the first black to break the colour barrier in the NHL. It seemed the opportunity had arrived for blacks to finally alter the complexion of the game just as they had done in other sports. But, playing in a city with a history of racial conflict, the lily-whiteness that extended from the front office to the stands combined to make O'Ree's stay short.

From the moment he stepped on the ice for the first time, O'Ree was greeted with a barrage of racial taunts from the crowd and opposing teams. He played only 45 games with the Bruins and then returned to the minor leagues where he played until 1974.

In an interview from San Diego, where he sells used cars, O'Ree's voice is bitter as he recalls an incident which took place in Chicago Stadium in 1960.

"We were playing the Black Hawks and several of their players were calling me racist names all night. Then Eric Nesterenko, who loved calling me nigger, butt-ended me and knocked out my two front teeth. I was infuriated so I took my stick and hit him over the head. It almost created a riot, the fans started calling me every racist name in the book and Blackhawk players were

threatening to kill me. I was lucky to get out of the arena alive.

"If I was white I would have played 15 seasons in the NHL," he continues. "After the '58 season Milt Schmidt and Lynn Patrick who ran the team assured me of a spot on



the Bruins for the 1959 season. But a couple of weeks later they traded me to the Montréal Canadiens. The Canadiens were run by racists then and they didn't even invite me to try out for the team. They immediately sent me to a minor league team in Hull."

Although he is often described as the Jackie Robinson of hockey, O'Ree immediately dismisses the comparison.

"I certainly don't consider myself to be anything like Jackie Robinson because Robinson immediately opened the door to blacks in baseball. The next black to step into the NHL after me was Mike Marson 15 years later."

Integration came too late for many great black athletes who could do nothing but lament the fact that they were born too soon.

From 1942 to 1948, hockey fans flocked to arenas all over Québec to see a spectacle commonly known as "les noirs," the first all-black line in organized hockey.

Herb Carnegie, Manny McIntyre and Ossie Carnegie starred for the Sherbrooke Saints as the trio dominated the scoring statistics of the Quebec Senior League. The league, which was one step away from the NHL, was then grooming future superstars such as Doug Harvey, Jean Beliveau and Punch Imlach.

Wherever "les noirs" played, fans would jam the usually half-empty arenas and local sports-writers soon discovered they were great copy. One night they led Sherbrooke to a 4-2 exhibition victory over a Montréal Canadiens squad that featured hockey legends Rocket

Richard, Toe Blake and Elmer Lach. It appeared they were about to demolish the racial barrier.

Recalling those days, Manny McIntyre sits in a small parking lot shack outside McGill, where he works as a security guard.

"We never worried about playing in the NHL because we knew we were good enough to play there and we thought our chance would eventually come," says McIntyre, who was equally adept as a second baseman and became the first black Canadian to sign a professional baseball contract in 1947.

He turns down the volume on his portable radio to make his next point as his face narrows in a frown. "But when players who couldn't even tie our shoelaces started moving up to the NHL and we never got called, we realized we'd never get an opportunity because of our colour. The NHL owners and coaches didn't want to integrate."

In 1948 Ritz Carleton Owner Charles Ritz envisioned an imaginative promotion and brought Manny McIntyre and Ossie Carnegie overseas to play for a touring hockey team he owned in France. The two were advertised performers and attracted record crowds in arenas across Europe. Herb Carnegie stayed behind to try the NHL again but to no avail.

In 1950, NHL President Clarence Campbell declared, "Professional hockey has no colour bar despite what has been written and said to the contrary. The National Hockey League has only one policy: to get the best hockey players. There is no policy, tacit or otherwise, which would restrict anyone because of colour or race."

But former NHL referee and Hall-of-famer Red Storey, who was refereeing Senior League games when the all-black line played, says the barrier was undeniable.

"By today's standards, they (the all-black line) could all play on any team in the NHL," says the outspoken Storey. "Herb Carnegie could have made any team I've ever seen in the world but the owners were worried about blacks not being accepted in arenas by the fans and in the hotels. I remember one time (former Toronto Maple Leafs owner) Conn Smythe said he'd give \$10 000 to turn Herbie white."

Despite their failure to reach the pinnacle of hockey success, the line had become heroes to many black Canadian children, who started playing the game in greater numbers and dreamed of playing for teams like the Canadiens.

"I thought the achievements of the Carnegies and McIntyre would make the bigots realize they'd have to allow blacks in the NHL," says Richard Lord, a Montréal immigration consultant who was a member of the Michigan State University's NCAA all-American hockey team in 1952 and the first black to play NCAA hockey. "But the scouts never came knocking on my door. I deserved a shot in the NHL. If I was white I would have made it."

Lord said the situation has changed since then—but only a little, pointing to the lack of recognition Grant Fuhr has received. "How are black children supposed to develop role models when their heroes are treated like that?"

When Hilton Ruggles arrived at the Buffalo Sabres training camp in 1984, he had every reason to be optimistic. He was coming off a brilliant junior career, in which he was constantly battling current NHL superstars Mario Lemieux and Pat Lafontaine for the scoring lead.

In Buffalo, Ruggles was an immediate standout. In six pre-season intra-squad games he led Sabres scorers with 21 points, ahead of stars such as Gilbert Perreault and Phil Housley. But it wasn't good enough as he discovered one day when he received a notice informing him he had been demoted to Buffalo's Rochester farm team.

His brief stay in Rochester was like a nightmare for the young player. He joined another black

continued on pg. 46

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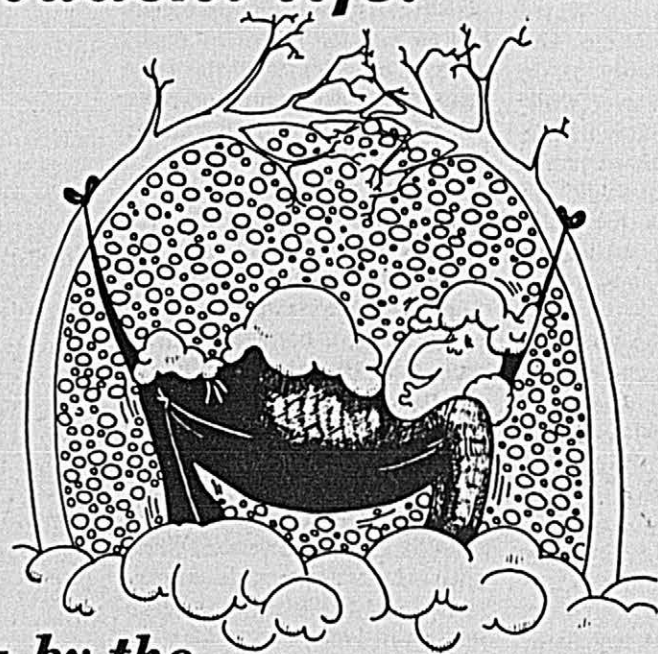
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To the Daily:

The comments which Mark Cameron made in resigning as Students' Society VP External were so ridiculous that I must reply to correct the views which they might have left with your readers.

First, Cameron claimed that his intentions as VP External were thwarted by the permanent staff of the Students' Society. I worked with all of the senior Students' Society managers who worked with Cameron, and I must say that he is completely wrong. During my term as VP External, I instigated two controversial policy actions which were eventually approved by the elected Students' Council. At no time did any staff member of the Students' Society attempt to dissuade me from pursuing these or any other policy actions which I followed, although I am certain that some staff must have been uncomfortable with some of my actions. I always found that the staff was highly professional, supportive, efficient and helpful. Let me repeat that at no time did they individually or collectively attempt to thwart or subvert any intentions of elected student representatives.

The Students' Society is not a high school student council. It is a large operation which employs well over 100 people. McGill students have a responsibility to these people whose livelihood is dependent upon the Society.

Cameron must have known that he was out of his depth as VP External by September. He has shown how dedicated he was to the service of McGill students by leaving his resignation to such a late date. Due to his actions, our external representation will be gravely weakened in a year which will likely bring a white paper on student aid reform, university funding and tuition fee proposals and a provincial election.

Despite Eric Lay's attempt to salvage Cameron's reputation (Letters - Nov. 28), Cameron has shown himself to be a young man who simply did not understand what being VP External was all about. He did not understand that Students' Society is not a high school student council and that it certainly is not a Liberal Party Youth Association. It is a large organization with a duty to its members and employees. By attacking the latter in his recent comments and in letting down the former by leaving in the midst of a busy year, he has severely hurt the interests of students who he was elected to represent.

Ian Brodie
VP External 1986/87
Students' Council 1986
External Affairs Committee
1985/86

To the Daily:

This letter comes as a response to the letter by Cameron Wakefield which appeared in the Daily on Friday Nov. 24 - a letter which was little more than a bit of pro-PC propaganda which seems to have been written before the federal elections and intended to sway the opinions of a few people towards the PCs and against the Liberals.

More than once, the accusation of being a liar was levelled against John Turner. It's a totally redundant argument. When you hear about the party leaders and their campaign organizers, strategists, handlers, voice coaches, and speech writers, it would be surprising if anything with even a hint of sincerity escapes their lips. Criticizing politicians for their dishonesty is like criticizing basketball players for being tall.

When arguing against the fear that Free Trade will adversely affect the Medicare system, he simply claims that Free Trade has nothing to do with Medicare. Sure, the FTA doesn't directly alter the Canadian health system, but to contend that it will have no effect whatsoever is to take a close-minded approach which refuses to recognize the fact that all aspects of society are in a process of mutual interaction, and that substantial changes to any part of our society will necessarily have an impact on all others.

But it is when he uses the reaction of the world money markets and stock markets as an argument against the Liberal party that I take issue with. It is fundamentally wrong to draw moral conclusions from a purely capitalist process. The market doesn't care if John Turner is a liar. It doesn't care if he's the messiah or a fascist dictator. The only criterion it bases its actions on is whether or not the economic activities of a particular country are profitable. If the news broke that Apartheid will be dismantled tomorrow in South Africa, the value of South African currency will almost surely drop. It doesn't concern itself with social justice, human rights, or the welfare of the people, and if your considerations include such issues, your assessment of a social situation will extend beyond simply adapting the attitudes of the capitalist markets.

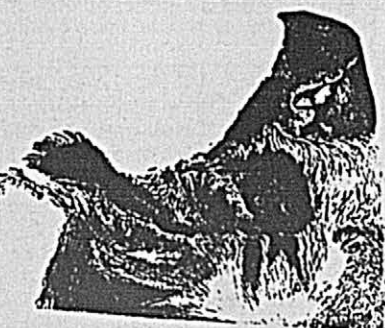
Ken Yee Yip
Science U2

To the Daily:

I am a second year biology student here at McGill University and I am a plant. I'm not ashamed about it either. As a plant, I participate in many plant's rights rallies and demonstrations. Although I am naturally appalled by the daily slaughtering of innocent lettuce and other vegetables here at McGill and elsewhere, one of the most important issues for me is that of linguistic prejudice.

The feminist proposition of s/he to replace the conventionally accepted personal pronouns is a step in the right direction, but they didn't go far enough for me. S/he works fine for all species of animals, but for the already genderless of the plant world, it simply will not suffice. Therefore, we have come up with a new pronoun free of all the biases of Western culture. We have combined all three pronouns, 'he', 'she', and 'it', into one simple form: S/H/IT. It avoids the difficulties of pronunciation of s/he, and although it seems strange at first, it really doesn't take much getting used to. For example, one might say: "Bush was elected on November 8. The next day, s/h/it gave his acceptance speech." I hope this university will take my proposition to heart, and begin implementing s/h/it wherever it can in official documents, etc.. With more use of s/h/it we can make the world a better place.

Sam Carrot
U2 Biology



to the Daily:

The article entitled "Famine: Fact or Fiction in the McGill Daily" of Nov. 21 requires some comment. The very title of the article suggests that the historicity of Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 is somehow in doubt.

In fact, there is no doubt among serious scholars that millions of lives were lost in Ukraine as a result largely of deliberate policy; and that it served to weaken Ukrainian national opposition to the new Soviet state.

It is true that the makers of a film on the famine relied on footage of the earlier famine of 1921-23 to illustrate the privation experienced in Ukraine during the great famine a decade later. This is old news, hashed out in *The Globe and Mail* two years ago. It has no bearing on larger issues such as the horror of the famine itself, or the conspiracy of silence on the matter on the part of the Soviet leadership. Only lately under glasnost has frank discussion of these events begun.

Whatever the motivation of the author of the article in writing it, and the *Daily* for printing it, its effect is clear. It contributes to a form of historical revisionism similar in many ways to the slicker versions of Holocaust denial literature.

Morton Weinfeld
Chair, Dept. of Sociology



...still skating on white ice

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player on the team, Valmore James, but soon realized that only one of them would make it because "team management didn't want too many of us around."

In an interview from France where he now plays in a European league, Ruggles recounts what he calls the most humiliating experience of his life.

When the team's regular video technician failed to show up before an exhibition game against Adirondack, Rochester coach Joe Crozier took the unprecedented step of demanding that a player tape the game. The player Crozier selected was Ruggles.

"I was playing very well there

and you don't ask a team leader to sit out a game to do something like that. I realized then that racism existed throughout the Sabres organization. It was no accident they chose me."

The next day Ruggles complained to Crozier in his office, saying he was humiliated and hoping another such incident could be avoided. Two hours later, he received a note at his hotel informing him he was cut from the team.

Current Buffalo General Manager Gerry Meehan denies racism is a factor in player selection.

"It has nothing to do with black and white," he says. "It's a matter of who can win hockey games for you. Talent is the key."

Ruggles says the black hockey player is expected to keep his mouth shut and perform valiantly in front of jeering white crowds. He and O'Ree reserve their sharpest criticism for "house niggers," blacks like Fuhr who refuse to speak out.

"If they want the situation to change they have to fight for equal opportunity," says O'Ree. "The white people running the game have to be shaken up. They have to learn how to accept players on the basis of talent, not race. When I played I was a bit reluctant to speak out. But it didn't help me a bit, I lasted only a very short while. I regret not rocking the boat more."

Dr. Alvin Poussaint, professor of psychiatry at Harvard University

and an authority on black athletes, says hockey owners are wary of signing black hockey players for fear that a substantial number of white fans would refuse to attend games.

"More black players on NHL teams would result in more blacks in the stands and both owners and coaches are worried that a lot of white fans would not show up if they were integrated."

He dismissed as nonsense a common claim used against black hockey players that they have weak ankles, making it easier to knock

them off balance on their skates.

"In all my scientific studies of black athletes I have found no significant physiological differences in their bodies than in whites. But there's certainly a psychological difference. The black athlete's motivation is stronger because sports is a way out of the despair of the ghetto. That's why blacks dominate sports like basketball and football."

And if blacks are given an equal opportunity in hockey, adds Poussaint, they will eventually dominate that sport as well.

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1988-89 Music Program

Private instrumental instruction for all ages

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For Information call 398-4543

CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the *Daily* business office, room B-17, Union Building, 9h00 - 15h00. Deadline is 14h00 two weekdays prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.00 per day; \$7.00 for 3 consecutive days. McGill Faculty and Staff: \$4.00 per day. All others: \$4.50 per day. There is a 25 word limit. There will be a charge of 25¢ for each word over the limit. Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per ad per day - no discounts on boxing. **EXACT CHANGE ONLY PLEASE.**

The *Daily* assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The *Daily* reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Sunny clean, quiet top floor 2 1/2 where Elizabeth Spencer wrote her last novel. New cherrywood floors, no vermin, pleasant neighbors. \$375 includes all utilities. 481-8870 or 284-4863. 2 minutes from campus.

Newly repainted 1 1/2 at 3456 Aymer St. #14 will be available Dec. 1st. \$330 includes everything. I am sure you'll like the wooden floor and the charming old fashion bathtub too - Drop by or call 284-5061.

LOOKING for roommate for winter semester. Furnished, heat and water - \$260/month. 7 min. to campus. Quiet, non-smoking female only. Phone: 848-0498.

Female for renovated, sparkling top floor 6 1/2 with 3 girls. Washer/Dryer, Balconies, St. Denis, Dec. 1 or sooner. 284-6089. 6 Month lease, incredible \$198/mo.

Large 3 1/2 to share: Roommate wanted to share large 3 1/2 beginning Dec. 15. Own bedroom. New building. Laundry. Safe. Close 3421 Durocher call 284-7878.

Sublet. 3 1/2 N.D.G. Old Orchard. Bright. Spacious. Jan. 15 - June 30. \$395. Heat included. Must see. 487-5079.

4 1/2 to share. Huge, freshly painted and carpeted. Pool, sauna, laundry, close to Metro, close to McGill. Only \$368/mo. Call Andy 939-9601.

WOW! What a deal! 5 1/2 to share. Woman only, Lionel Groulx Metro, about \$200. There is a cat in premises. Please call Elena at 931-1556.

To share with a male grad student: Large, clean 4 1/2 on quiet street off Cote de Neige January 1 or sooner. Near McGill, U of M and Steinbergs. Laundry, Heated. Call 341-2678.

3 1/2 to share. Renovated, semi-furnished, all appliances, one minute from campus. January 1 or sooner. 848-1063, non-smoker only.

Large furnished room to rent in two floor condominium. Private bathroom and balcony. Access to living commodities, kitchen, living-room, etc. Ideal for student facing metro, 15 minutes to McGill. \$300/mo. all inclusive. Call 288-9638/288-0016.

Room in Huge 5 1/2. Bright, clean, quite. Minutes to McGill. Close to every convenience. Serious roommates. Female graduate student preferred. \$230 + utilities. Immediately. 285-1164 Young.

Roommate needed to share large 6 1/2 in Westmount. Beautifully furnished, washer, dryer, computer, V.C.R., dog, etc.... Clean, quiet \$250/month. Call 937-8936, 937-8935.

Room available for next term: A great deal: \$165/month, room has balcony, good location (St. Laurent & Prince Arthur), in a nice, large apartment. Call 849-8536 for more info.

Roommate wanted to share large, bright 7 1/2, 4 bedroom apartment Guy/De Maisonneuve area, \$300/month. Heat, hot water included. Female preferred. Call Louise: 731-6685 (or Martha and Kim 934-3176)

4 1/2 to share with quiet female. Near Atwater Metro. Hardwood floors. Heat, hot water included, only \$270 starting January. Great location, good neighborhood! Call 939-5917 evenings.

Flat to share, 6 1/2. Outremount - near Metro/Park Avenue. Non-Smoker, quiet. \$225 all included. Good location near Rialto Cinema/Stores. 276-8290.

SUBLET FOR WINTER TERM. January to June. Lovely upper duplex, 4 1/2 renovated like new. Completely furnished and carpeted, also new. Washer & Dryer included. Near St. Laurent + Pine Avenue. Quiet side street, 10 min walk from McGill. \$480 plus Utilities. Call 286-8182.

Large 6 1/2 to share with Female. All furnished, desk, bookshelf, bed included. 15 min. from McGill. Near St. Laurent and St. Denis. \$240/Month. Tel: 281-0842.

343 MOVERS

3/4 ton Econoline - available for moving - Alex, 324-3794.

350 - JOBS

Bartenders - Get yourself a very lucrative part-time job. The Master School of Bartending offers training courses and placement service. 2021 Peel Street (Peel Metro). 849-2828. (Student Discounts).

352 - HELP WANTED

Dental patients needed. American-graduated dentist taking his Canadian National Board Exam on Dec. 19, 20, 21. For free dental

screening/exam, interested volunteers please call Dr. Hai at 738-6831.

On-Campus travel representative or organization needed to promote Spring Break trip to Florida. Earn money, free trips, and valuable work experience. Call Inter-Campus Programs at 1-800-433-7707.

Travel Field Opportunity. Gain valuable marketing experience while earning money and free trips. Campus representative needed immediately for spring break trips to Florida and South Padre Island. Call Echo Tours at 1-800-323-ECHO.

On-Campus travel representative needed to promote Spring Break trip to Florida or Texas. Earn Money, Free Trips, and valuable work experience. Call Inter-Campus programs at 1-800-433-7707.

MAKE MONEY! Reargade, an established monthly music magazine, is looking for advertising personnel to work part-time or full-time starting now. Payment on commission. No experience necessary - will train. Call Tory at 483-5645 after 12 noon.

Telemarketers full-time, part-time, afternoons, evenings. \$6.00 Hrs. + bonus, close to metro, pleasant office environment. Bilingual preferred. Allan 745-7171/745-7172.

354 - TYPING SERVICES

MERRY CHRISTMAS Success to all students. Theses, Term, papers, Resumes, Translations, 19 years of experience, Rapid Service. 7 days a week. \$1.50 double spaced. IBM. On McGill campus, Peel St. CALL Paulette Vigneault 288-9638.

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The McGill Bookstore is sponsoring a used textbook buy-back:

December 12 thru to 16th in the Bronfman Building lobby from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Top prices paid for books we need for next term, other titles will be bought at dealer catalogue prices. Our dealer will buy the widest range of books, hard or softcover, whether used on this campus or not.

McGill



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Pregnant? A volunteer counsellor is awaiting your call in complete confidentiality. We're here to help. 935-2122. Centre-Conseil-Grossesse. Pregnancy Counselling Centre.

TYPEWRITER REPAIR: Repair Brother, Panasonic, IBM Selectric, Etc.... Call Milton 485-

3905. Student Special Rate.

361 ARTICLES FOR SALE

Ibanez electric guitar, mint condition with case. Beautiful construction, amazing sound, must sell \$325. Jon 931-8553.

Futon, double, for sale. Great condition. Price: \$90. Call 284-6343, after 6:00 pm.

Dodge Arles Wagon/81. 89 TH. Km - Standard - Clean - Reliable - 4 snow tires - block heater. \$1095.00. Tel. 489-4067.

Small 6 channel PA head, great for practise and small venues \$100. DOD digital delay like new \$85. Two 2 X 12" speaker cabinets. Down filled winter coat phone 284-6429.

Encyclopedia Britannica \$325 excellent condition. 284-5733.

One Way plane ticket - Vancouver to Montreal Jan. 5. \$149. Call 286-1013.

Airplane Ticket for male - Montreal Return Winnipeg or Edmonton. Departure Dec. 21 return Jan. 6. Call Jack - Day - 393-9984. Evening - 484-8626. Cheap!

363 TO GIVE AWAY

FREE CAT - special with 6 claws on front paws. Friendly, playful and clever, needs loving home. Call anytime: 272-4311.

Two gorgeous cats looking for owners: White and grey male and black with tan specks female. Both young, clean, fixed, affectionate and lively. Call Ksenia 281-6714.

365 WANTED TO BUY

NEW AND/OR USED NIKON/NIKOR EQUIPMENT. ANYTHING. MIKE 398-6784/85 OR 287-0731.

370 LOST AND FOUND

LOST: one brown, imitation - leather Louis Vuitton wallet, possibly around Lorne and Milton, Tuesday 15th November. If found, please call Derek at 284-5405.

LOST: brown wallet in McLennan Library. Friday Nov. 25th - 11 a.m. I have faith in human nature and know you'll return it and contents to porter at McLennan - 630-4454.

LOST!! Purple, silky, wool hat in/outside McLennan; Lost November 23, 8:30 p.m. Great Sentimental value: Handknit by friend, now in eternal peace. Make Andres at 284-6429 happy.

FOUND!! A pair of Rayban sunglasses in Leacock 132. Must be able to identify inscription. Call 398-6790 -- Caroline.

LOST - I.D. Bracelet (Females). Silver on Boxchain. Date on back is June 2, 1982. Great Sentimental Value. Reward. 697-4721.

374 - PERSONAL

Need Information? Feeling lonely? Just want to chat? Then call McGill Nightline! We are students talking to students. 398-6246, 7 days a week, 6 p.m. to 3 a.m. Anonymous and confidential.

Gays and Lesbians of McGill offer a peer counselling service, Monday through Wednesday, from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm. 398-6822. It's a chance to talk.

Frosty says...

"Although it's been said many times before, remember that there are many who will be hungry, unloved and unwanted this holiday season. You should be glad you have friends that care about you. Merry Christmas & A Better New Year."

LIBERATED LOVING. BIRTH CONTROL AT COST. WOMEN'S UNION. 398-6823. MONDAY TO FRIDAY 12 - 4.

LET US INTRODUCE YOU. DIAPHRAGM INTRODUCERS. \$2.35 BIRTH CONTROL CO-OP. WOMEN'S UNION, UNION 423. MON. - FRIDAY 12 - 4.

We're gonna miss you Bobbles. Your three little animals. Have a good time out West and enjoy the Holidays. We love you.

To my favourite McGill blonde (and all the others): have you ever seen a building ejaculating? Check the Tour de la Cathédrale at Night!

Hey Hoory: have a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Love your secret Santa.

Attention Pulverizer: You make my head swirl and my blond hair curl. Forget about your puck, let's get butt naked and... chat. Rink Rat.

Perfectly charming, clean, 'Russian Blue' seeks bed to snuggle and purr on for the Christmas Holidays. Does your lap need warming? Call Mozart 284-6000.

383 LESSONS OFFERED

LEARN A NEW LANGUAGE, SWAP YOUR MOTHER TONGUE! RECIPROCAL CONVERSATION LESSONS IN FRENCH, SPANISH, CHINESE, ITALIAN, ETC...TROCTEL - the language exchange- 272-8048. A cross cultural network.

LSAT & GMAT preparation courses. Our courses which include live instruction and voluminous homework materials have been offered since 1979 - For more information 1-800-387-1262.

385 - NOTICES

ANIMAL RIGHTS! META - McGill for the Ethical Treatment of Animals is looking for members. Call Steve at 272-5064.

Attention Skiers!! Why pay big \$\$ for only one week at X-mas? Two double rooms available in Large Country House near Grey Rocks/Mont Tremblant, cross country skiing at door. \$1,000/room/Dec-April/all included. Interested? Call 672-2282 and leave message.

FREE!! Cutesy Watusy Catty Watty. Call Matty: 939-5993.

389 MUSICIANS WANTED

Looking for ambitious, creative and very musical guitarist to complete serious, working, original trio. Please have audition cassette. Andrew 932-8067.

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Red Tab "531"
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McGILL

ARTS & SCIENCE



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SOCIETY

THE A.S.U.S. WOULD LIKE TO THANK ALL ARTS AND SCIENCE STUDENTS FOR FILLING OUT OUR DAMN COURSE EVALUATIONS.

If you have not received a package of Course Evaluations just drop by the good ol' A.S.U.S. office - *Leacock 319* - and we'll gladly give you one.

Or.... If you have a completed set of course evaluations to return please pop it in the course evaluations' folder on the door of Leacock 319, or even better, place it in one of the lovely grey **Pillar Magazine** boxes at a location near you:

McLennan Library
Redpath Library
Leacock Building

Arts Building
Bronfman Building

Stewart Biology Building
Burnside Hall


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Years Eve
PARTY at
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December 31



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